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SWEDISH LABOR LEADER INVITED TO VISIT BRITAIN

Dutch Labor Party President and Others Asked to Attend Annual Conference of the British Labor Party on June 26

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Branting, president of the Swedish Democratic Party, and Mr. Troelstra, president of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor Party, have been invited to attend the British Labor Party's annual conference on June 26, and the British Government, it is understood, will place no difficulties in the way of their visit. MM. Albert Thomas and Vandervelde have also been invited, and international affairs will be specially discussed.

Subsequently Messrs. Branting, Troelstra, Henderson and Huysmans will probably return with the French delegates to Paris to discuss arrangements in view of the eventuality of an international Socialist conference.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Arthur Henderson, Labor spokesman in the House of Commons, has commented in an interview on the statement by Chester M. Wright of the American Labor Mission that the movement in Great Britain having for one of its purposes the holding of an international Socialists' conference with a view to achieving peace by conciliation, is almost entirely disappearing, and has certainly lost all its menacing qualities, while Arthur Henderson, "perhaps the man most closely associated in America with the conference idea," now declares his complete unwillingness to negotiate with the Germans.

"These opinions," said Mr. Henderson, "are calculated to mislead the American public, for they imply that our policy has been radically modified and that my own position has changed. The policy of the allied working class is not one of compromise of any essential issue and still less one of surrender to militarism and the imperialism of the Central Powers, nor does it mean that they are prepared to condone the wrongs done by the enemy, nor patch up a cynical peace on the basis of a military stalemate."

The peace the allied workers want is not a peace at any price, but a peace of reconciliation, deriving from a common understanding among all the belligerent peoples, in harmony with the principles of international justice and the right of free nations to determine their own destinies. They are opposed to a peace of annexation or conquest, imposed by either side, and the solutions of political and territorial problems which they propose are in accordance with President Wilson's four propositions. Like the President they are pledged to the creation of a new international system which will prevent wars, the keystone of which is a League of Nations."

The British Labor attitude regarding the question of an international Socialists' conference had never altered, Mr. Henderson continued. From the outset it declined to associate with any conference organized with a view to the negotiation of peace, and accepted the invitation to the Stockholm conference on condition that the conference should be consultative, not mandatory, and from that position there has been no departure.

PROPOSAL TO EXPORT LIQUOR TO CHINA

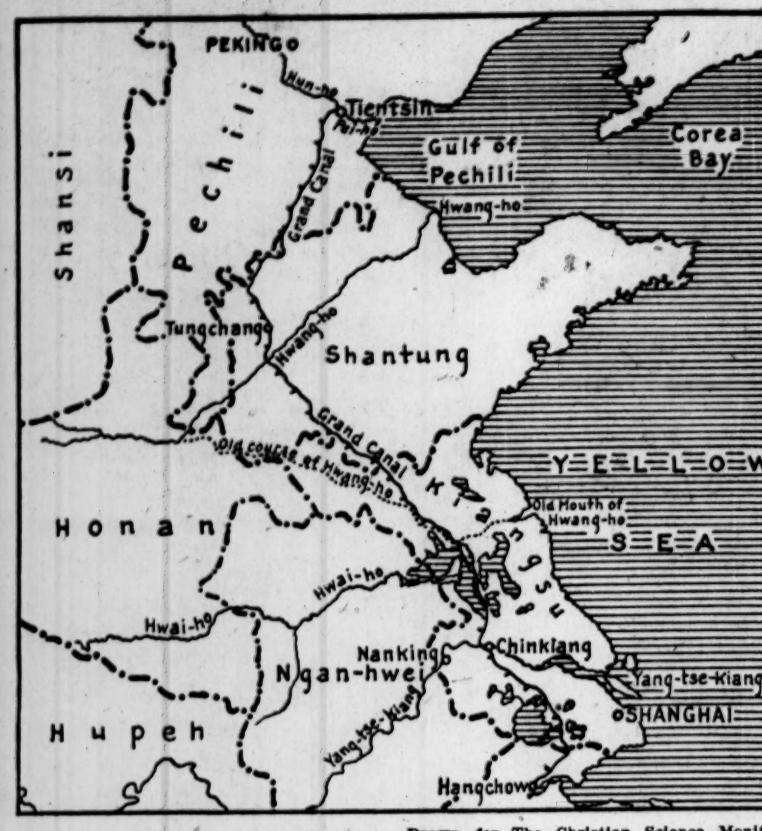
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—The Orient will afford a market for some of the liquor stocks now held in Alberta. According to the police report sent in from Calgary in connection with the registration of all remaining stocks of liquor, a Calgary firm has arranged to ship its stock to China. Only three export stocks of liquor are now left in Alberta; it appears from the reports sent in. These are all in Edmonton, the Calgary firms having entirely closed out. Several of the warehouses in the southern city have sent their stocks to Vancouver for shipment to other points, including China and Mexico. Lethbridge and Medicine Hat have no stocks now on hand.

OUTPUT FOR MAY WAS 197,274 GROSS TONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announcement of the tonnage output for May of 197,274 gross tons makes evident showing as against previous best of 161,674 tons in March last. The total output for the year ended May 31 is 1,406,838 gross tons. The Controller of Shipbuilding states that the efforts to reduce the period between the launching and completion have produced satisfactory results, one 5000-ton steamer during the month being completed for service within 19 days of launching. The public is reminded that the output should be gauged over an extended period and not on results of one month, good or bad.



Grand Canal in China
Preliminary steps have been taken to improve waterway which extends nearly 1000 miles from Hangchow to Tientsin

WORKHOUSE CLOSED BY PROHIBITION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Board of County Commissioners of Marion County, in which Indianapolis is situated, have closed the Marion County workhouse. Eighteen prisoners who were in the workhouse will complete their terms in the county jail. In the future, county prisoners will go to the jail for short terms and to the state penal farm when sentenced for long terms.

The closing of the workhouse may be attributed directly to the prohibition law, which is now in effect in Indiana, because before the law became effective the workhouse always had a sufficient number of prisoners to justify the county in maintaining it. Court and police officials point out that the majority of the cases in which sentences to the workhouse were given had to do with the liquor traffic in one form or another.

The action of the commissioners will make up in part the loss to the county in fees from liquor licenses. Last year the county received \$841.40 as its share of the liquor license fund. The workhouse has cost approximately \$35,000 a year. Thus almost half the loss in liquor license fees is made up from one source.

MEAT PACKERS ASK FOR EARLY HEARING

Federal Examiner Says Further Evidence Has Been Discovered of Sale or Offering for Sale to Army of Unfit Meat

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further evidence of the sale or offering for sale of unfit meat for the army has been discovered by the Federal Trade Commission, W. T. Chantland, chief examiner, declared today, when representatives of Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, appeared to deny charges that they have sold unfit meats. They asked for an early hearing on the charges made in a complaint the commission had filed against them.

"We cannot proceed to a hearing immediately," said Mr. Chantland, "because other substantial instances are under investigation. I think I am justified in saying that they are vicious and should be considered in this case. They go to the very root of the indicated defense of Wilson & Co., that the instances cited in the complaint were sporadic and occurred through oversight."

It was decided to begin the hearings asked for June 18.

RUSSIA OBJECTS TO GERMAN PROPOSAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Wednesday)—The Soviet Government states that the German delegates insist on a head-to-head exchange of war prisoners, a procedure that the Russian authorities consider unjust, owing to the large difference in the number of Russian prisoners in German hands, which is much greater than that of German prisoners in Russia. It considers such a procedure a contradiction of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, which provided for the speediest possible return of all war prisoners, and states that Count von Mirbach has agreed to ask for further instructions from Berlin.

SUFFRAGE DELAY IN HUNGARY
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The franchise committee of the Hungarian Diet, having rejected the proposal to enfranchise women, by 11 votes to nine, Dr. Wekerle, the premier, announced that he would move the reinsertion of the clause in the franchise reform bill at the next plenary sitting of the House.

ALLIED POSITION ON WESTERN FRONT IS NOW STABILIZED

Third Great German Offensive of the Year Brought to a Standstill Without Having Achieved Any Adequate Result

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The eleventh day of the third great German drive of the present year dawned upon a position completely stabilized as far as the Allies are concerned. As a result von Hindenburg can look back on a third great offensive, delivered at tremendous cost, and without any adequate result.

The first, and by far the most severe of these offensives was that planned throughout the winter, and delivered with an overwhelming force, never realized since, against the devoted Fifth Army, under General Gough, before St. Quentin. The success of the initial stages of this attack drew von Ludendorff into those murderous assaults, in which human life was not counted at all, but which were gradually slowed down as the allied reserves were brought into the disputed area. The second attempt was that delivered in the direction of Ypres. This attack was by no means so successful. The allied reserves were brought more rapidly into action, and the effort died out with that final attempt on the British left in Flanders, which proved an actual holocaust to the German forces. The third attack was that just delivered, and just dying away, between Rheims and Soissons. In it von Ludendorff had again all the advantages of a surprise, but those advantages have now been equalized, with the result that for the moment they have passed over to General Foch.

As explained originally, in these columns, the Germans, owing to the advantages of their position, started the drive from the center of a semi-circle, with all the advantages of a complete railway system and of interior lines of communication. As the assault advanced, however, these advantages were lost, the semi-circle was reversed, for whilst the Allies were left with their railways in their rear intact, the Germans were faced by the destruction of those on the ground over which they were advancing.

This meant a necessary slowness in moving troops and guns, so that as the days passed, General Foch found himself enabled to shift his troops with greater rapidity than von Ludendorff could. As each day passed the resistance of the Allies in this way stiffened, until at last von Ludendorff found himself fought out without having reached any objective which could be of much use to him.

It is quite true that the leader of the National Liberals in the Reichstag has informed that body that the Germans have once more reached the Marne, and that they will never retire from it until they have entered Paris. But whatever politicians may imagine, the Königs-Platz knows better than this. Von Hindenburg has been fighting a game against time, and he has lost. Mr. Lloyd George put it quite fairly when he declared it was a race between the Kaiser and Mr. Wilson. And, as a matter of fact, Mr. Wilson is winning, hands down. The Kaiser got a long start over the Allies when the disruption of the Russian Army enabled him to fling a couple of millions of men from the eastern to the western frontier. This, however, began to be equalized as the first troops of the United States reached the western front. The Kaiser must know by this time that the troops of the United States are now pouring into Europe at

(Continued on page two, column three)

MINERS SEEK WAGE INCREASE
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Miners Federation, at a meeting in London, has voted to demand "a substantial increase" in wages, owing to the increased cost of living since the last advance. The amount of the increase to be demanded will be determined later.

The first section of the Grand Canal from the Yang-tse-Kiang to the Hwai-ho was opened in 486 B. C. The section of the canal lying between Hangchow and the Yang-tse-Kiang was constructed early in the Seventh Century. In the Eighteenth Century it was found necessary to protect the canal from sudden inundations, and for this purpose a double series of lakes was formed on the western side of the canal to enable the surplus waters to discharge themselves and flood the land beyond. The main body of the stream empties its waters into the Yang-tse-Kiang.

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MAJOR SIGNS BILL INCREASING WAGES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Major Peters today formally affixed his signature to salary increases for 420 city employees. Of this number 317 are employed in the Park and Recreation Department. The increases are mainly at the rate of \$100 a year to persons now receiving \$1000 per annum. These increases were provided for in the city budget passed by the City Council something over a month ago.

BOMBING ACTIVITIES AT FRONT COMPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following is a comparative statement of the number of bombs dropped by British airmen behind the enemy's lines and of those dropped by the enemy in the areas occupied by British troops during April, 1918:

British	Enemy
(1) By day.....	17,867
(2) By night.....	6,033
Total.....	23,900

AEROPLANE MAIL ON WAY TO BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—An aeroplane operated by Lieut. J. H. Webb left the aviation field near New York at noon today with seven pouches of mail for Boston, according to advices received by Postmaster William F. Murray early this afternoon. It was expected to reach the aviation field near Saugus by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Postmaster Murray said a return trip to New York would be made tomorrow, and those desiring to send mail by aeroplane must mail their packages in time to reach the Boston post office by 10 a.m.

Between 4500 and 5000 letters are in the pouches consigned to Boston from New York. Post office officials went out definitely against the Randall amendment, now pending before the Agriculture Committee of the Senate. This move on the part of the Administration was not altogether unexpected. When the amendment was adopted by the House by a large majority, it was then predicted that the President would intervene and prevent its adoption by the Senate.

The Randall Amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill is in the nature of a rider to the effect that \$6,000,000 of the \$11,000,000 appropriated by the measure for the purpose of stimulating food production and conserving foodstuffs, shall be rendered unavailable unless the President shall by proclamation order that no more grain or fruit shall be used for the manufacture of alcoholic liquor.

The stand which the President has taken in all probability means the defeat of the amendment, though it is likely to cause a storm of protest from all sections of the United States. This is the view of Representative Randall of California, the author of the amendment, who is now prepared to see the amendment defeated by a lining-up of Administration forces in the Senate.

In this lineup to defeat prohibition will be found the name of Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, a national prohibitionist. Several days ago the President wrote Senator Sheppard a letter in which he explained his attitude on the amendment. The President indicated that it was up to Mr. Hoover, the Federal Food Administrator and the leader of conservation, to determine whether or not it would be necessary to stop the use of grain for the manufacture of beer. Mr. Hoover told the graduating class of the United States Naval Academy at the annual commencement today. The class, numbering 199 men, was graduated today, a year earlier than usual, on account of war exigencies.

The sentence in Lord French's proclamation reading, "Being taken to insure, as far as possible, that land shall be available for men who have fought for their country," has attracted widespread attention. It is considered that legislation will be required before a policy of this kind can be adopted. It follows that whenever a bill is submitted the claims of English, Scottish and Welsh soldiers who had volunteered. Would British soldiers, it was specifically asked, who have been conscripted, be given similar facilities to those granted to Irishmen. To this question no reply was given.

Before going into committee a question was asked as to the promise of grants of land to Irish recruits who came forward to fight for their motherland, and whether preference would be given to Irishmen over Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen who had volunteered. Would British soldiers, it was specifically asked, who have been conscripted, be given similar facilities to those granted to Irishmen. To this question no reply was given.

Meanwhile, in the House of Lords, Lord Southwick's bill to introduce decimal coinage was debated. Speaking for the Treasury, Lord Sylton opposed the proposal, offering, however, an inquiry into the whole subject, with the result that the debate was eventually adjourned.

Thursday—The House of Commons dealt, last night, with Clause 10 of the Education Bill, concerning compulsory continuation instruction up to 18, and Mr. Fisher met Lancashire opposition by announcing his willingness to move an amendment involving considerable concessions. These are that for seven years compulsion shall be applied only up to the age of 16 and that the education authorities, during that period, shall be given the option of fixing hours of attendance at continuation schools at 280 instead of 320.

Mr. Fisher also announced his willingness to accept the amendment for the omission of the subsection empowering the Board of Education, after a period of five years, to increase the hours of attendance at continuation schools. He feared these concessions would greatly disappoint his educational friends, but pointed out that the bill would still contain a

be right and that Congress may be mistaken in its policy of war prohibition. Congress has repeatedly gone on record for prohibition, but under the present conditions, no measure will pass that body which has not the support of the Administration.

Should the amendment be defeated, as it is expected to be, the issue will merely be postponed and not disposed of. The supporters of prohibition in Congress will continue the fight. The Fuel Administrator has the question under consideration, and it is likely that he will recommend a "radical cutting-down of beer manufacture" in the interest of fuel conservation. The element in the country which has consistently demanded the closing of the breweries will not rest until satisfied that they have achieved their purpose, and the pressure of Congress from this element is increasing and will increase, it is foreseen, in proportion to the sacrifice and the self-denial that the people are asked to make in the interest of war economy.

Mr. Wilson's Letter

President Writes He Thinks It Is Wise to Let Matter Stand for Present

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's letter to Senator Sheppard of Texas reads:

"My Dear Senator:

"Thank you very much for your letter of the 26th.

"Frankly I was very much distressed by the action of the House. I do not think that it is wise or fair to attempt to put such compulsion on the Executive in a matter in which he has already acted almost to the limit of his authority. What is almost entirely overlooked is that there are, as I am informed, very large stocks of whiskey in this country, and it seems to me quite certain that if the brewing of beer were prevented entirely, along with all the other drinks, many of them harmless, which are derived from food or feed stuffs, the consumption of whiskey would be stimulated and increased to a very considerable extent."

"My own judgment is that it is wise and statesmanlike to let the situation stand as it is for the present, until, at any rate, I shall be apprised by the Food Administration that it is necessary in the way suggested still further to conserve the supply of food and feed stuffs. The Food Administration has not thought it necessary to go any further than we have in that matter already gone."

"I thank you most cordially, Senator, for your kindness in consulting me in this matter, which is of very considerable importance and has a very direct bearing upon many collateral questions."

Mr. Hoover's Statement

Food Administrator Outlines His Opposition to Randall Amendment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following a conference with President Wilson, Mr. Hoover has made public a statement in which he outlines his opposition to the Randall amendment. He says:

"As to the discussion of the suppression of brewing, I wish to say emphatically that from a strictly food conservation point of view, I should like to see the use of foodstuffs suppressed in all drinks, hard and soft. This is not, however, the whole story. We stopped distilling a year ago. There is a long supply of whiskey, gin and other 20 per cent to 40 per cent distilled drinks in the country. We have reduced the consumption of foodstuffs in brewing by 30 per cent and reduced the alcohol content of beer to 2% per cent."

"If we stop brewing the saloons of the country will still be open, but confined practically to a whiskey and gin basis. Any true advocate of temperance and of national efficiency in these times will shrink from this situation, for the national danger in it is greater than the use of some 4,000,000 bushels of grain monthly in the breweries. If the American people want prohibition it should prohibit by legislation to that end and not force the Food Administration to the responsibility for an era of drunkenness. It is mighty difficult to get drunk on 2% per cent beer; it will be easy enough if we force a substitution of distilled drinks for it."

"The Food Administration has gone as far as it can toward temperance without precipitating a worse situation. If the American people or Congress will stop the sale of distilled liquors, the Administration will find no difficulty in stopping brewing."

In a letter to Senator Sheppard, leader of the prohibition faction in the Senate, he referred to an exchange of communications between the President and the Senator, and indicated that the President held the same views as himself. He wrote:

"The wines produced in this country are from grapes of which a very small proportion are available as table or raisin grapes, and therefore the stoppage of wine making would add no consequential amount of food to our national supplies. The conversion of vineyards to other production would not be likely so long as there is prospect of resumption of wine making at a later date. The conversion of these grapes to grape juice instead of wine, as suggested, would add nothing to our national food supplies."

"With regard to brewing, the alcoholic content in beer was reduced to 2% per cent, and the amount of grain and other foodstuffs that could be used has been limited to 70 per cent of that used during the corresponding period of the previous year, the effect being to stop any expansion of brewing and to reduce the foodstuffs consumed by 30 per cent. The actual amount of grain, being used in the brewing of beer is at the present time approximately 4,500,000 bushels per month, of which approximately 30 per cent is recovered as cattle feed, and the loss, therefore, into the beer is practically

the equivalent of 3,150,000 bushels per month, the grains used being barley, corn, and broken rice.

"There is, of course, a great deal of contention that the beer itself contains the remaining food values. But omitting this, the cessation of brewing would effect a saving in grain of approximately 3,150,000 bushels a month, from a nutritive point of view. It needs no comment from me, from a food point of view, that I should favor the saving of this amount of grain.

"It does appear to me that the losses in food are entirely secondary to the moral and physical dangers. The President's letter indicates his feeling in this particular.

"You are probably aware that I have been a lifelong believer in national temperance; on the other hand, as a purely administrative officer of the Government, I have felt strongly that I should not enter into any contentious matters."

PREMIER WINS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

M. Clemenceau Makes Rejection of Motion Point of Confidence and Is Supported, 377 to 110

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A critical juncture caused a crowded attendance at a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, a statement from M. Clemenceau being expected.

The evident Socialist intention of questioning the government on the military situation was checked by M. Clemenceau. He had, he said, already addressed the Army Committee and, with the battle raging, he had no public statement to make. A rapid inquiry instituted into recent events had revealed nothing, and he was certainly not the man to strike at those who were earning their country's gratitude. Russia's defection, M. Clemenceau proceeded, had enabled the Germans to launch two hundred divisions against the Allies. It was a terrible time, but he had absolute confidence in the heroism of the soldiers. The German blow had fallen first on the British Army, which had suffered great losses and then with serious effects on the French. Both armies had had to yield ground, though the soldiers, fighting five to one, had remained unflinching.

At this point the deputies rose and cheered the army. "Our splendid soldiers have great leaders," concluded M. Clemenceau, and once more, a great majority cheered. The Socialists, however, interrupted, which caused M. Clemenceau to repeat his words and M. Deschanel sternly to call the deputies to order. "General Foch possesses the entire confidence of the Allies, and the Inter-Allied Council at Versailles has decided to render him public thanks," M. Clemenceau went on, and closing his speech with a fine peroration declared that the attempt of the Germans to terrorize would be an utter failure. Withdrawal might take place, but capitulation, never. Confidence and perseverance on the part of the country would lead to certain victory. The French and British armies, feeling the effects of an immense strain, were looking to Americans for support, and the great Republic was now entering the struggle. "Have confidence," added M. Clemenceau, "and if you do not consider I have done my duty turn me out. If you do, let me finish the great work of those who have given their lives for the cause."

An ovation to the Premier was followed by a further demand for a fixed day for the interpellation of the government on military events, but the demand was rejected by M. Clemenceau, who made the question one of confidence in the government, and demanded the adjournment of the sitting sine die. The motion was carried by 377 votes to 110.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The cordon of the declaration by M. Clemenceau, that America alone could turn the allied cause with victory, outnumbered by two to one, held its ground in Lorraine on the night of June 2 for three-quarters of an hour, and only retired when its ammunition became exhausted, is told in a continuation of General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, received here today. The patrol inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday says:

"On the battle front the situation is unchanged."

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

"Extending our successes on the southern bank of the Aisne, we threw back the enemy toward Ambly and Cutry and captured his positions at Dommers.

"There was local fighting activity on both sides of the Ourcq. Otherwise the situation remains unchanged."

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The text of today's official statement says:

"Last night the enemy again attempted to raid our positions southwest of Morlancourt, and was repulsed with loss."

"Another hostile raiding party succeeded in rushing one of our posts yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of Boylees. Two of our men are missing."

"The enemy also attempted raids during the night north of Lens, north of Bethune and east of Nieppe Forest. All of the raids were repulsed and casualties inflicted on the enemy."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Strazebeck sector."

The War Office issued a statement, on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"As a result of the raid attempted by the enemy early this morning in

ALLIED POSITION ON WESTERN FRONT IS NOW STABILIZED

(Continued from page one)

a rate which once seemed absolutely impossible, and that last month alone a number reached Europe which was sufficient to indicate that victory was already becoming impossible to him. He may continue to sacrifice more and more German lives in the effort to snatch a victory before the millions of the United States, added to the troops of their allies, finally bar the way to all the hopes of Junkerdom. But it will be only a repetition of the failure in March at St. Quentin, in April at Ypres, and in May at Rethiem.

The dinner in Paris is as far off today as the breakfast in Amiens, or the supper in Calais. The man-power of the German armies has been once more seriously depleted. And all the time the allied transports are pouring men from America into Europe. Von Below and von Boehm have fought themselves to a standstill in an effort to force their way down the Marne valley to the gates of Paris, and they stand further off today than the day when, almost four years ago, Marshal Joffre suddenly halted his retreat, and flung the German armies attempting to close on him like a vice, back to the positions they held during the next two and a half years.

Of course, had not the Russian prong of the pincers broken, the end of Germany would have come long ago. The assault successfully begun by the British and the French in the west would have been pressed simultaneously by the Tsar's forces in the east, and the Central Powers would have struggled hopelessly in the vice. The place of the Russians has now been taken by the armies of the United States, and though these armies cannot be disposed as to replace the other prong of the vice, nevertheless they will prove sufficient to defeat the schemes for world domination, which have been formed during the last half century in Berlin.

Americans in Battle

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The appearance of American troops in the great battle is featured in all the Paris papers, which emphasize the significance of this. The Petit Journal says:

"The new exploit, coming after Cantigny, is new proof of the valor and magnificent ardor with which our allies are animated. It is with grateful emotion that France records these first exploits—full of promise for the future."

Germany and Jewish Legion

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—General Sir William Robertson has decided to form a Jewish legion to fight in Palestine has fallen through, owing to the opposition of the Turkish Government.

General Robertson's New Post

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Sir William Robertson has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-chief in Great Britain as a temporary measure to command the forces in Great Britain as from May 30, 1918.

Situation in Caucasus

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Herr von Kardorff, German representative in Finland, has left for the Caucasus, via Constantinople, accompanied by General von Crest and Djemel Pasha, Turkish former Chief of Staff, to review the situation created by the Turkish advance in the Caucasus, concerning which there has been considerable criticism in the German press.

American Patrol Holds Its Ground

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The story of how an American patrol killed 40 men, outnumbered by two to one, held its ground in Lorraine on the night of June 2 for three-quarters of an hour, and only retired when its ammunition became exhausted, is told in a continuation of General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, received here today. The patrol inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

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"The enemy also attempted raids during the night north of Lens, north of Bethune and east of Nieppe Forest. All of the raids were repulsed and casualties inflicted on the enemy."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the Strazebeck sector."

The War Office issued a statement, on Wednesday night, which reads as follows:

"As a result of the raid attempted by the enemy early this morning in

the neighborhood of Morlancourt, we captured 21 prisoners and three machine guns. Beyond this and the usual artillery activity on both sides, there is nothing to report from the British front."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today's official statement follows:

"East of Sampigny French troops late yesterday drove back enemy groups which had succeeded in crossing the Oise. The French took 100 prisoners."

"North of the Aisne the French improved appreciably their positions north and west of Hauteville. Fifty prisoners remained in our hands."

"The artillery fighting was heavy, especially in the regions of Longpont and Veulluy-la-Poterie, and west of Rethiem."

The War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

"During the day the enemy multiplied at different points of the front his efforts to advance, but was everywhere repulsed, suffering serious losses. An attempt to cross the Oise near Montalache completely failed."

"North of the Aisne our counter-attacks regained the entire ground which had been temporarily occupied near Vingre. We captured more than 150 prisoners and some machine guns."

"In the region of Longpont the Germans, who had succeeded in making some progress in the underwood around Chavigny farm, were driven out, leaving in our hands about 50 prisoners. Everywhere our positions were maintained."

"Our aviators were very active in the whole fighting zone. On June 4 in the course of a double expedition in the valley of the Savoies our bombing escadrilles dropped more than 17 tons of projectiles on enemy concentrations, which were completely dispersed. On the night of the 4th about 14 tons of explosives were dropped on the railway stations at Fismes, Fere-en-Tardenois, Roye and Bohain."

"Four enemy machines were brought down and two captive balloons burned. An enemy machine of a grand model, having four motors, was brought down on the night of June 1-2, in the region of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin. Its crew of eight men was made prisoner."

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement, made public on Wednesday reads:

"There has been limited artillery activity along the whole front. The fire of the Italian batteries caused conflagrations and explosions inside the enemy lines and also brought down a captive balloon on the bank of the Po River."

"In the Monte Grappa region there have been patrol encounters. An enemy detachment was repulsed at Corotelazzo.

"On Monday evening four enemy airplanes were brought down."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué received last night says: "Patrolling activity continues in Picardy and in Lorraine where our troops penetrated the enemy positions and inflicted losses in killed and wounded. In the Woerlitz artillery fighting has diminished."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's New Post

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—General Sir William Robertson has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-chief in Great Britain as a temporary measure to command the forces in Great Britain as from May 30, 1918.

MORE MEN NEEDED FOR FIGHTING FORCES

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THE REICHSTAG PEACE RESOLUTION

Dr. Haas Defends It as Making for Recognition of Just German Claims to "World Prestige and World Influence"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A defense of the Reichstag peace resolution contributed to the Berliner Tageblatt by Dr. Ludwig Haas of Karlsruhe, a Progressive Reichstag deputy, constitutes a convenient and comprehensive summary of the standpoint of those who still advocate the maintenance of the policy of which the resolution is the embodiment. Incidentally, also, it is valuable as an exposition of what, if extreme Socialist circles are left out of the question, appear to be the most moderate views current in German political circles at the moment; and in this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Haas himself declares that "the desire to assure the German future, and to secure for ourselves the world prestige due to our importance" is a universal one; differences of opinion prevail only as to the means to that end.

The favorable military situation in which Germany finds itself today proves, in the opinion of the opponents of the peace resolution, "the article begins, "that that resolution was a mistake. He who in July, 1917, was guided by the thought that people should at last speak to people, and that in enemy countries those movements must be strengthened that were willing to do so in the place of hate, will today still consider the peace resolution useful and good. The opponents of the peace resolution represent the matter as if there were an insoluble conflict between the employment of stronger military force and the declaration of a readiness for peace. That is untrue. The supporters of the peace resolution have always insisted that it is precisely our strength that permits us to talk of peace, and that the whole German people must put forth its entire strength until the enemy's war will is broken. We must be clear of the point that military successes have a particularly strong effect on the enemy peoples, especially when there arises among them the oppressive feeling that it is their own fault that they are obliged to make unheard-of sacrifices in men and treasure, and that, although the enemy had put forth the hand of peace, they have been dragged further by their leaders through the horrors of war with the result that the position has grown worse.

"A policy contrary to the peace resolution would have strengthened the parties friendly to the Entente and favorable to the war not alone in Russia; in the West also it would have nipped in the bud every pacifist current, and would have unchained still stronger forces of resistance. In addition to this, the psychological effect of military defeats would have been diminished to an extraordinary degree by the conviction that the prolongation of the war was due to us, and not to the enemy governments. Were we to suffer a military defeat, which God forbid, no German could assert that the changed situation had been brought about by Germany's own fault, that Germany had criminally stricken the hand of peace held out to it. Thus, quite apart from the pacification it effected of wide sections of our home population, without whose labor the war cannot be conducted, apart also from its effect on our allies, the peace resolution retains its great importance by reason of its influence on enemy countries.

Even those who regarded it merely as a tactical measure in a temporary situation, merely as an offer that was to be accepted forthwith, and that was no longer valid if, as was undoubtedly the case, it was rejected by the enemy; even these, assuredly, still have to consider whether the situation is changed to such an extent that, today already, the peace resolution is to be regarded as superseded. Heavy fighting is still before us. Whether England, or whether merely the English divisions in the West can be decisively defeated, is a question that should not be easily dismissed. In any case, the military situation, even taking into account the hopeful views we have a right to entertain today, is still not such as to justify a shrewd annexationist politician in adopting a language that would strengthen and increase the enemy's resistance.

"There are at the bottom of the peace resolution, however, ideas that hold good permanently; considerations that command the rejection of an annexationist policy as being in the interest of German world-prestige. In this connection also the opponents of the resolution are guilty, most of them mistakenly and unconsciously, but the well-informed consciously, of a falsification and misrepresentation of both its character and contents. The matter is represented as if merely fantastic pacifist ideas, which reckon with a state of international understanding and universal harmony, had led to the peace resolution. It is true that among the supporters of the resolution there are men who are strongly convinced that this war in the interests of European culture will lead to higher forms of communal life. . . . But the number of real pacifists among the supporters of the peace resolution is small. Even those who can be classed as pacifists will not regard the future higher world-system, the creation of an international understanding, as something so assured that they would care to build up the German future on that uncertain foundation.

"There are also, however, among the supporters of the peace resolution many who are very far from following purely pacifist lines of thought. But one thing that pacifists and non-pacifists alike have in view is the security of the fatherland, and the strengthening of its position in the world. It is exactly from this point

of view, however, that the resolution derives its extraordinary importance. We want a secure and strong German future. That aim is to be attained by any frontier alterations whatsoever, west or east; it can only be attained if we create a different world-constellation in which the German people shall acquire the position consonant with its working power, its will to work, and its cultural standard. Were anyone to demand that after this war everything should remain as before, there would be little essential distinction between him and those who want to secure the frontier by annexations. Little would be attained by some alteration of the frontier east and west, and by the securing of guarantees of some kind in Belgium. It is from the standpoint of a clear German Machtpolitik that the war aims of the annexationists are so extremely narrow; their realization, however, would prevent the establishment of a greater German world-prestige."

Proceeding to illustrate this latter argument, Dr. Haas discusses at some length its application to "the eastern problem." "The treaty of peace with Russia," he writes, "has created the possibility of the frontier states separated from Russia entering into a close relationship with the Central Powers. Annexationist views interfere with the execution of this policy, however. . . . If we want to create on our eastern frontier independent states that will one day stand on our side, not by reason of treaties only, but of their own free will, this policy (of a rapprochement with the frontier states) must not be crossed at the outset by annexations. In this connection let it also be said that the setting-up of these states on the frontier lines possible is a hehest of shrewd German policy. The freer they are, the freer shall we also remain; this freedom affords us the possibility of an understanding with Russia, should Russia again become a unified state."

"This, then, is the great task before us," Dr. Haas continues. "The creation for ourselves and Austria-Hungary of a new world-prestige and world-position in a new world-constellation; the securing and maintaining by means of a wise economic policy of our influence as far as Persia, in an alliance of free states, in close confidential relationship with the Balkan states and with Turkey. What possibilities for German world-influence, and for a more intimate rapprochement between the nations as well, does a vigorous and energetic policy of the expansion of waterways, of rendering rivers navigable, and building canals, alone open up? It is when the immediate future of mankind is regarded from the non-pacifist point of view that one arrives at the conclusion that the strengthening of the German position in the east is not to be achieved by annexations, but that, on the contrary, a policy of annexation would do more harm than good."

"In the west, not France, but England, is the strong enemy. If we come to an understanding with England, or if, supposing England will not have it otherwise, we have brought about the last and final decision, France will no longer be a danger to us. Moreover, so long as Russia did not decide to fight at our side, France would never be able to risk a passage of arms with us even with the support of England. Why then should we invite the internal difficulties of an increase in the French-speaking section of the population of the Empire, incomprehensible. Even the keenest annexationist will not be inclined to incorporate French-speaking territories in the German Empire unnecessarily. But stress is laid on the economic value of the Breyt basin. There are capitalist ways enough, that could also be outlined in the treaty of peace, of securing German influence over that area.

"It has already been remarked that today it cannot be foreseen whether we shall be able to force England to make peace even by the greatest successes on the Continent. Still there is a possibility that decisive defeats will render the English people more accessible to reasonable considerations, and that thereby an overthrow of the English Government will be brought about. A German-English understanding could be reached so soon as England is willing to recognize the just claims of Germany and her allies to territorial ownership, world-prestige and world-influence. Should England, despite the immeasurable injury to European culture, insist on the last and extreme decision—which, after the conclusion of the Continental War, might, perhaps, be reached only after the passage of years—and should that decision be in our favor, as we may well hope it would, since we should have freed ourselves from the burden of the fighting on the Continent—the decisive weakening of England would not lie in any form of annexation, but in the disannexation of British possessions in Gibraltar, on the Suez Canal, and in Egypt. That in any case, in the event either of an understanding or of a final decision, a compact German colonial area must be secured need not be enlarged upon. Equally must it be our task again to secure to the Turkish State the hegemony over Palestine and Mesopotamia."

Mr. Haas concludes, are the opponents of the peace resolution thus shown to be without the wide vision of its advocates, they also overlook the fact that it must be Germany's task to make moral conquests also. "After the whole world has been filled with hatred of us," he writes, "it will be necessary, precisely in the interest of our influence after the war, to see to it that false conceptions of German ways and characteristics are not strengthened, but removed, by the treaties of peace."

"In the interests of internal peace, however," he adds, "it would be well to conduct all discussions as to the German future in the consciousness that the desire to secure the German future, and to create for ourselves the world position that accords with our importance, is universal, and that differences of opinion prevail only as to the means that lead to that end."

GERMANY'S NEW TAXES CONSIDERED

They Are Characterized as Having "No Real Promise of Effective Results"—A Zürich Banker's Views

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—Suffering, in a certain measure, as much as the actual belligerent states from the burden of increased national expenditure through the war, Switzerland is forced to consider very seriously the problem of how to add to her revenue. Hence it is only natural that the new and complex system of taxation now being introduced in Germany is attracting much attention in Swiss official and financial circles. Various comments in the Swiss press indicate that the soundness of the proposed German taxation is more than questionable, and it is also remarked that independent sections of the German press, too, do not hesitate to condemn their government's proposals, and characterize the new taxes as being all on paper and having no real promise of effective results.

Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a prominent Zurich banker declared that the actual yield from all these new taxes would be infinitesimal. "Taking the return at the highest estimated figure it will not," he said, "reach three million marks, which is not nearly sufficient to pay the interest on the war loans already issued." Of course, the great difficulty is that, in Germany, all or nearly all the sound and reasonable forms of taxes are the monopoly of the various federal states. Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden and the others. For imperial purposes there is practically nothing except import and excise duties.

Under the new taxation the import duties on tea, coffee, chocolate, and cocoa have been almost trebled. But for the present this will not have the least result, as owing to the British blockade none of these articles are now entering Germany. Consequently there is no possibility of collecting the 75 million marks which it was estimated the increased tax on them would produce.

It is somewhat remarkable that nearly half the new taxes on articles of consumption are on liquids, not excluding mineral waters. Only plain water seems to have escaped. The beer tax has been raised very considerably, but as the present output of the breweries is barely one-tenth of that in normal times the higher tax will yield no greater results. The same applies to the increase in the taxes on spirits, as at present the manufacture of spirits for drinking is prohibited. Consequently the milliard additional marks which it is hoped to obtain from the increase in these "drink" taxes is at present illusory.

One of the most important new taxes is a heavy increase in stamp duties on stock exchange transactions and the sale and transfer of securities generally. This tax will amount to nearly four per cent of the amount involved, and will have to be paid by the buyer and seller together. Its effect must be to reduce the volume of stock exchange business very considerably and to lessen speculation, legitimate or otherwise. At present the tax will not be so severely felt when business is very active and stocks and shares are booming. Speculators now are hoping to make 10 or even 20 per cent profit on all their deals, and so they can afford a tax of four per cent. But in normal times the fluctuations in first-class securities are often much less than four per cent, hence there will be no business doing on the stock exchange in these shares with a four per cent tax to be paid. Bankers fear that the effect of this will be to drive business to the bordering neutral countries, and think that even the stock exchanges in London and New York will benefit from this high German stamp duty. Some of the German papers state that the war loans will suffer, too, as the stock will be less marketable.

The "war-excess profits" tax is another item which the German Government hopes will yield a big return of some 600,000,000 marks. But examined closely it does not look much more promising than some of the other new taxes. To begin with all private individuals are exempt; the tax will only fall upon companies and corporations. The rates vary from 30 to 60 per cent on super profits, but as the dividends are calculated on capital, including not only the actual capital, but also the reserves, the taxable dividends are greatly lessened, so that scarcely any concerns will be called upon to pay the higher rates of taxes. The scheme will set a premium on the falsification of balance sheets, of which so many instances have already been exposed in the big German war industries.

But the greatest new tax of all is that of 5 per cent on "turnovers." After July 1 every commercial transaction in Germany will be liable to this tax. It does not matter how many times the same article is sold and resold, the tax must be paid every time. Nor does it matter whether the profit of each transaction is great or small the tax is levied on the whole price. The tax will be severely felt in all manufacturing industries. Each factory or person handling goods, in the process from the purchase of the first original raw material to the final sale by the retail storekeeper to the consumer, will have to pay this 5 per cent tax, and it is easy to imagine how prices of manufactured goods will rise.

The economic consequences of this extraordinary tax are hardly conceivable. It should certainly have the immediate effect of driving out the mid-

dieman, the commission agent, and everybody else concerned, whose participation in the transaction is not absolutely indispensable. Then it will lead to a great struggle between the dealers in raw material and the final manufacturer, each trying to buy the other out. Manufacturers will also go directly into the selling trade and acquire their own wholesale and even retail stores, so as to avoid every unnecessary transaction. The effect of all this will be to create new and powerful trading corporations at the expense of the middle-class dealers and storekeepers, who, in time, will be almost completely eliminated. Incidentally, the effect too will be to lessen the returns from this extraordinary tax, so that the government will be obliged to increase it from time to time.

The effect of this tax will be especially felt in what are known in Germany as the "home industries," that is, where whole families are engaged in producing articles for manufacturers or merchants, doing the work at home. Chief amongst these are the toy-making industry in the Black Forest, the knitting and embroidery industry in Saxony, the doll makers of Thuringen, and the brush makers of Nuremberg. All these products have been turned out at the lowest possible prices, the workers living in the simplest manner and being content with very small pay. The new tax will revolutionize all these industries which in time will be concentrated into factories. This will greatly increase the cost of production, and so Germany will lose all the advantages she has enjoyed in the past in the foreign markets, through these cheap methods of manufacture.

Finally, postal rates, which have been raised once since the war, are to be still further increased. The most important change will be in internal letter rates, which are to be made as high as those to foreign countries. German commercial interests are much alarmed at this, fearing it will have a very serious effect on several branches of trade. And in the end, and after all these disruptions of trade and industry, the sum total of the new taxes will cover less than one-fourth of the interest on the Empire's war loans. Where the balance is to come from nobody in Germany can tell.

LECTURE GIVEN ON ELECTRIC SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent meeting of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, held at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, under the presidency of Mr. Alex Cleghorn, a paper on "Electrical Ship Propulsion" was read by Mr. W. B. Hird.

Mr. Hird discussed different schemes that have been adopted for the electrical propulsion of ships. One or more of the following aims had, he stated, been held in view in carrying out all these schemes: (1) Speed reduction to enable the prime mover and propeller to run at their most efficient speeds; (2) variation in speed of the ship without alteration of prime mover speed; and (3) reversing without the need of providing special astern turbines. Electrical transmission might be either by means of d. c. current, or multiphase alternating current, but all those who had worked at the question of electrical propulsion for any time could, so by clever means they kept the work from me for a portion of the next day. So, not caring to work when I was not able to get along with my fellow-workmen, I decided to leave. In justice to the one who employed me, I related the conditions to him. To my surprise, he said: "Mr. — I know everything that is going on in that department. When you came here with a good, clean reference, and after my interview with you, I decided that you were the man for the job. For this whole plant is almost run by pro-Germans, and that one department, especially so?"

"Looking at it in this new light I was able to go back to work, for I knew that I was working for freedom for the United States. Then the men came to me and tried to make terms with me, they doing a little less time, and I taking longer, for I had doubled the output of the work. I left them alone telling them I had my work to do and said, 'You do yours!' and today there is not one of the old crew left on that line of work.

"A MACHINIST."

In a letter from this same young friend, dated March 11, 1918, he writes:

"I once took a stand for the striker through ignorance of what was in back of it. But I now take a radical stand for the government and what it stands for."

(Signed) LENA MORSE WILSON, May 7, 1918.

LETTERS

Pro-Germans in Airplane Work
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I have noted with great interest and deep concern what you have written, both in the way of news items and editorially, regarding the business of building our battle airplanes for use in the great European War which is now our war, as well.

A short time ago I received a letter from a young friend of mine who is engaged in the making of motors for airplanes for our government. He was engaged here in a different kind of necessary war work, but left for this other city to better himself, as he thought, and still be in a work for the war necessities. I have seen "letters" in The Christian Science Monitor from time to time touching the many activities directly and indirectly affecting the war interests: it came to me that this letter of my young friend might be illuminating, and so I wrote and asked his permission to send it to you. Below is a typewritten copy made from the original, which I have if you wish to have it for verification:

"As you know, as a machinist I left a large concern for a better position. The general manager of said concern gave me a reference to a builder of aeroplane motors. I had a long talk with the general manager of the new concern and was put to work. Everything went smoothly. I thought. In the meantime there was a new foreman put in charge. He immediately changed me over to another branch of work. This operation was supposed to take a good portion of the day, and I found that I could not possibly take that long, and then I was 'called down' by the workmen on this line of work. They asked me if I wanted to 'kill the job.' Of course I did not want to go contrary to the rules of the men; (showing you how ignorant I was of the way in which the German propaganda was at work).

"The only way in which I was able to slow down on my work was to stop work, and that I was unable to do. Then, at a meeting, the men decided to 'make it hot' for me in every way they could, so by clever means they kept the work from me for a portion of the next day. So, not caring to work when I was not able to get along with my fellow-workmen, I decided to leave. In justice to the one who employed me, I related the conditions to him. To my surprise, he said: "Mr. — I know everything that is going on in that department. When you came here with a good, clean reference, and after my interview with you, I decided that you were the man for the job. For this whole plant is almost run by pro-Germans, and that one department, especially so?"

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OPPOSITION SHOWN TO ITALIAN WAR POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Although the government has been supported by very large majorities during the recent session of the Chamber, the opposition shown by a certain number of deputies has been fairly evident, and some of the interventionist press has not hesitated to draw attention to the way in which Glorietti and official Socialists, Glorietti and a sprinkling of independent Socialists and Clericalists.

The Giornale d'Italia characterizes them as neutralists of every variety who are endeavoring to attack in the flank that war policy to which they dare not oppose a frontal attack. The way in which the Prime Minister has handled the matter, showing himself to be the real arbiter of the parliamentary situation is appreciatively commented on in the same paper. However the allied neutralists try to disguise themselves, their object, it points out, is always the same, to strike at the war and to strike at it through the men and the parties which brought about Italian intervention, to strike at it through the manufacturing classes who are producing the means for carrying it on, and to strike at it obliquely, or from behind, now that Tauron infamy has made it no longer possible to deny its righteousness and necessity. "If this is not defeatism," the Giornale d'Italia says, "we do not know what can be."

It goes on to say, however, that the great majority of the Chamber, under the firm guidance of the Prime Minister, oppose these attempts and will continue to oppose them. In its opinion this system, which would always be associated with the name of Mr. Mavor and with the Clyde—in which it had first made its appearance—would give an opportunity of demonstrating its capabilities on a large scale.

Mr. Hird then went on to describe other systems of electrical transmission, referring to the different vessels to which these had been applied, and concluded by saying that while it would be presumption to offer an opinion at present as to what system was likely ultimately to be adopted generally, there were many advantages in the method of supply at different periodicities, and he hoped that this system, which would always be associated with the name of Mr. Mavor and with the Clyde—in which it had first made its appearance—would give an opportunity of demonstrating its capabilities on a large scale.

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POSSIBILITIES OF UNDERSEA CRUISER

Marquess of Milford Haven Foresees Use by Allies of Submarine Merchant Craft—U-Boats Off American Coast

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The use of submarine merchant craft by the Allies is predicted by Admiral the Marquess of Milford Haven, formerly First Sea Lord. In a speech at Cambridge on Saturday he predicted further development of the submarine warfare in the direction of larger submarines with much greater cruising radius.

"Ultimately," he said, "we shall see submarine cruisers with heavy guns and torpedoes, protected by armor and with a surface speed equal to any existing surface craft. These new cruisers will require attendant vessels as eyes for offense and defense, the same as surface battle fleets have now, but these attendant craft will be in the air not in the water."

"In the construction of the larger types of submarine cruisers, the progress will not be confined by any means to the enemy navy. We shall keep pace."

"Insinkable or submersible merchant steamers, at least for certain essentials or valuable cargoes, appear to be inevitable for the future, notwithstanding the increased cost and the decreased cargo space."

British officials have been expecting for some time that German submarine commerce raiders would appear on the American coast. In speaking of the possibility of this development they usually expressed entire confidence that the American naval forces would be able to deal adequately with the problem, and that the venture would not prove very profitable to the Germans on the final balance sheet.

The U-boat campaign off the United States cannot be kept up for any length of time, in the opinion of Archibald Hurd, the naval writer.

There is no possibility of the enemy maintaining a long-continued campaign off the shores of the United States which would require a large number of U-boats," he said. "The Diesel engine gives a greatly increased radius of action to big submarines. But New York is easily 3500 miles from the nearest German base and the return journey means a matter of 7000 miles, apart from the mileage involved in chasing merchantmen, so there is no reason to anticipate any such developments as have been seen in British waters and in the Mediterranean. The U-boats crossing the Atlantic must pass twice through the dangerous areas of patrols, aircraft and mines.

As soon as aircraft of suitable types are available they can be used in escorting ships off the coast in association with such surface vessels as may be available, but I am afraid this method of hunting submarines will prove unproductive for the simple reason that only the very largest are able to operate so far from German ports.

They will probably best be combated in the narrow waters adjacent to Great Britain through which all such raiders must pass unless they issue from the Mediterranean which is possible, though unlikely. The number of such large submarine, the Germans can build and man is limited. The losses during the past six or seven weeks have exceeded the resources of the German yards.

The defense of the United States against the German high seas fleet is maintained in the North Sea, as the Americans with rare and strategic insight have recognized, so the most effective measures against the long-distance U-boats must be taken on this side by increasing the number of aerial and naval patrols and by further developing the mine fields in the North Sea."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—By the Associated Press)—In a statement tonight, Archibald Hurd, the writer on naval affairs, took the view that the German submarine operations of the American coast were intended to try to draw American naval vessels from European waters.

"The raid was not undertaken," said Mr. Hurd, "with the idea of obtaining direct military results, but mainly as a demonstration."

The U-boats are having a very hard time. Since the beginning of March the enemy has had more vessels at sea than ever before. The number destroyed has been larger actually and relatively, and the loss in tonnage since the beginning of the year has been steadily reduced. American vessels have contributed materially in producing this result, as the Germans know. If they can ease the almost unbearable pressure of American ships in European waters by a demonstration of the American coast, they will have achieved their main purpose.

"It is intended by the Germans to disarrange the plans of the American and British naval authorities for fighting U-boats where they are operating in large numbers and can be dealt with, as experience has shown, with the greatest success."

"I do not imagine the American public will fall into the snare the Germans have laid, thus exposing their transports and store ships to destruction."

SHORTAGE OF METALS PREVAILE IN GERMANY

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—By the British Admiralty (Wireless Press)—The shortage of metals in Germany continues to give anxiety to the authorities there. The demand does not seem to have been met by the capture of "booty," about which so much has been said in German communiques. The Germans appear to have taken the stories of the war lords so liter-

ally that the authorities responsible for the metal supply have had to issue an official statement on the matter. It says:

"It is a mistake to imagine that our large capture of raw materials during our offensive in the west can in any way interfere with the mobilization of these metals which can be spared. The reports about this great booty could not be based upon accurate assessment, but resulted from a high estimate. The metal which is to be confiscated does not go merely to the arms, but has to satisfy the whole needs of the war. The navy, the railways, the post and our war industry in the widest sense have to be provided for."

The official statement adds gloomily that the demand for these "precious metals," especially copper, continues to be so great that it has been necessary to issue new "confiscation" orders.

SUBMARINES AND HIGHER LIGHT COST

President of Edison Company Says Continued Activity of U-Boats May Send Up Prices

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Continued activity of the submarines off the Atlantic Coast may result in higher prices of electricity for Boston, Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, told the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light commissioners today. Mr. Edgar spoke at a continued hearing on the application for reduction in the prices of electricity filed by Grenville S. MacFarland.

Mr. Edgar said that the submarine activity around the British Isles had resulted in the rise in price of electricity in England. He said that an advance of 35 per cent had been made since the start of the U-boat warfare.

All prices must be largely increased in the near future at any event," continued Mr. Edgar. "The Edison Company needs an additional income of \$1,000,000 next year, and the consumer must produce it."

Mr. Edgar said that the War Industries Board had said that the company will have to stop making any extensions to its plant, which means cutting off much potential revenue. As a saving he proposed sending bimonthly bills to consumers. Commissioner Morris Schaff proposed that the company do without the services of Consulting Engineer Wheeler, an Englishman who was said to be paid \$11,000 a year to make trips to the United States to supervise the Edison Company's business.

F. M. Ives, accountant for the company, advocated postponement of the proceedings until after the war.

Mr. MacFarland said figures received from Cleveland, O., indicate that instead of losing money through daylight saving the lighting companies are making more money. The Edison Company estimates that it will lose \$400,000 through daylight saving.

Increase in Prices Sought

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Charlestown Gas & Electric Light Company filed a petition today with the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission asking authority to increase the price of its product. It now charges consumers 85 cents per 100 cubic feet. No new price was named in the petition, which gives war costs as the reason for advance.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS' ENROLLMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six thousand five hundred men, the full quota, are enrolled in the three training camps for college students at Plattsburgh, N. Y., Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., according to reports sent to Adjutant-General McCain. The camps opened on Monday. Three thousand are enrolled at Plattsburgh, 2500 at Ft. Sheridan and 1000 at San Francisco.

A similar camp for students who are members of artillery units of the reserve officers training corps at Yale University and the Virginia Military Institute, will be opened on Aug. 1 at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., the War Department has announced. About 350 students are expected to attend. Most of the students are under military age.

HAMPDEN RAILROAD AND ITS RELATIONS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Testimony intending to show the close relationship between the Hampden railroad corporation and the Boston & Maine Railroad company during the construction of the Hampden road was given in the Superior Court today by four former directors of the Boston & Maine who were called by the plaintiff in the suit of the Hampden corporation to recover a construction account of \$4,000,000 from the Boston & Maine corporation.

These directors were Robert M. Burnett of Southboro; William B. Green, Frederick G. Dunaine and James M. Prendergast, all of Boston. It was testified that the proposed lease of the Hampden road by the Boston & Maine as well as trackage rights of the latter over the Hampden line were discussed in directors' meetings.

MEDICAL CORPS NOMINATION SERVICE OF THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nomination of Col. Theodore C. Luster, medical corps, national army, to be brigadier-general, medical corps, national army, was sent to the Senate today by President Wilson.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS DAY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Friday, June 28, has been designated as National War Savings Day, to purchase war savings stamps.

SHOE MEN CONFER ON WAR SITUATION

At Meeting of 215 New England Manufacturers the Adoption of a Good Shoe at a Fair Price Is Advocated by Speaker

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That shoe manufacturers and retailers should keep in close touch with shoe trade regulations of the United States War Industries Board in Washington and make an effort to stabilize wholesale prices by the adoption of a good shoe at a fair price were points in the speech of Frank R. Briggs of Boston at a conference of 215 New England shoe manufacturers at the Copley Plaza Hotel Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Briggs went on to say that the extent that this important war work is wisely carried on will the strength or weakness of the position of the shoe industry during the period immediately following the war be determined.

Cooperation of the shoe industry with the government in winning the war and conservation through shoe repairing were other themes of speakers.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company, asserted that if New England should lose its freight differentials, as now appears probable, the district will be deprived of one of the most important factors in its industrial competition with other sections.

John S. Kent, president of the National Boot & Shoe Manufacturers Association declared that he saw no reason why, with the naming of the National War Labor Board by President Wilson, the way has not been opened for a National Labor Board to continue not only during the war but thereafter.

Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, made a plea for a huge shoe trade pageant to be held in Boston either on the fiftieth anniversary of the association next year or in connection with the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, planned for 1920.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commander of the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., was the special guest. He was attended by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Williams, chief of staff; Col. Warren P. Newcomb, inspecting officer, and Col. S. Fieldallam, department quartermaster.

General Ruckman said that when he was in the Southern Department the question constantly asked was in regard to the war lasting three or possibly four months, now that the United States had entered it. Now, after 14 months, he said, he felt that the war would not end before the close of 1919, and possibly the end of 1920.

Of course, he said, let the end come when it may, the final decision will be in favor of the allied forces.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OPENS

New Hampshire Delegates Refuse an Immediate Adjournment on Account of War and Take Up Taxation Reform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N.H.—New Hampshire's Constitutional Convention spent all of its first day in session Wednesday with a debate over whether or not to immediately adjourn on account of the war. The vote was finally 180½ to 167½ in favor of going ahead.

Three attempts were made to postpone the session. A resolution for a brief session to confine the activities of the convention to the question of taxation reform was offered by James O. Lyford, chairman of the Bank Commission, and was defeated. Another resolution to adjourn without doing anything was twice offered by Charles W. Varney, a member of the Governor's council.

Efforts to keep the convention alive were made particularly by the timber interests, who are very desirous of having an amendment to the constitution submitted which will relieve wild and forest lands from taxation. There is also a desire to provide for an income tax on intangible securities. The more conservative interests demanded immediate adjournment.

Much of the debate on the first day branched off from the question of adjournment to that of taxation reform. It was recognized that the effect of the war will undoubtedly be to require new and additional sources of revenue and perhaps make it possible to classify different kinds of property for taxation at a different rate.

Organization of the convention, which is composed of 437 delegates, was perfected with the choice of Albert O. Brown, chairman of the Tax Commission as president, and Judge A. Chester Clark of the Concord municipal court as secretary. Four delegates who were tied for election, were limited to one-half vote each, and there are two towns without any representation at all.

It appears now that resolutions will be introduced on the subject of classifying growing timber for taxation, providing an income tax on intangibles, the initiative and referendum, repeal of the anti-pension provisions and the popular election of judges. There is no limit to the number of resolutions that may be introduced, the variety of topics to be treated or the length of the session. It is not expected, however, that the session will last more than a week or 10 days. A motion was entertained, during the debate on the question of adjournment until after the war, to abolish constitutional conventions by providing that an amendment be submitted to the voters this fall which will authorize in the future, the Legislature to submit constitutional amendments. This was also defeated.

DISLOYALTY CASES IN UNITED STATES COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N.H.—The United States court is in session, considering a number of cases of alleged disloyalty. The Department of Justice has sent a special commissioner, A. W. Levensaler, who is expected to remain for some time in New Hampshire to uncover cases of sedition.

This commissioner has made public a list of things it is not permissible to do during the war. His list not only includes the conspicuous, generally recognized acts of open opposition to the government, but also the covert, insinuating, underhanded operations of secret friends of the enemy.

Judge Edgar L. Aldrich intends to pass sentence late this week on Gustave H. Taubert, a former Socialist leader in Manchester, who was convicted of violating the Espionage Law by a jury last month, and Sidney Mader of Berlin, who pleaded guilty to the same offense.

Testimony in the Taubert case was that the accused said "that all the Irishmen and Frenchmen were put up in front and mowed down; the war is being carried on for the benefit of J. P. Morgan; Morgan has a mortgage on the flag; that he would not buy a Liberty Bond because he could use his money to better advantage on a hunting trip."

The Department of Justice caused the arrest at Pittsburgh, N.H., Wednesday afternoon of a couple giving the name of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, who were alleged to be soliciting funds for the Red Cross from house to house. Upon arrest they stated that they have been authorized by New Hampshire headquarters to collect for the Red Cross but the Red Cross authorities reported that they know nothing of them. They will probably be brought before the federal commissioner.

REPRISALS POLICY UPHELD IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WARRINGTON, ENGLAND—Lord Newton in the course of a speech delivered recently at Newton, near Warrington, defended the policy of reprisals with regard to the treatment of prisoners which the British Government had lately felt compelled to adopt in one of the military camps for German officers.

He explained that retaliation had been adopted because the Germans had persistently declined to remedy the grievance that existed in respect of a number of their prisoners in Germany. The German commander of the Tenth Army Corps was the man under whom the conditions under which their officers were living had been rendered

almost intolerable, and he was responsible to the Emperor alone. They had done all they could to get things remedied by representation and the usual methods, but had failed, and had been obliged to institute reprisals. He added that although at the beginning of the war British prisoners had been specially singled out for ill-treatment by the Germans on account of the treatment which they felt at Great Britain having ventured to enter the war, it was a complete fallacy to suppose that British prisoners were now treated worse than others.

Lord Newton went on to describe the different classes of critics of the government's action. One class protested violently against it as being an un-Christian act. Such criticism came partly from the church, but chiefly from those persons who had hampered their action since the beginning of the war. A second class was always clamoring for retaliation and consisted chiefly of people who had no connection with the prisoners at all, had no relations prisoners in Germany and were in no danger of suffering themselves. He believed that the general rule that ought to be observed was to treat prisoners well, but, on the other hand, nothing could be more idiotic than to announce to the world that in no circumstances would they indulge in retaliation. Occasions arose when it was necessary, but it ought to be applied not in revenge, but in order to ameliorate the conditions of their own men. When once they had decided on it they must go on with it, and not take it up and drop it, as had been done some years ago. The mere threat of retaliation had effected the purpose that was required. They had applied that method, however, very seldom, and had not done so unless they felt sure of their ground. Without boasting, he said he could fairly claim that as a result of the action which he had persuaded the Cabinet to take in sending him and other British delegates to The Hague, thousands of British soldiers were now free men who would otherwise still be in German prison camps.

CANNING REPORTS FROM CANADA GOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—According to reports received in Montreal from all over the Dominion, the canning interests in Canada are expecting the biggest year they have had yet. With favorable weather till October the pack will be large enough to permit of foreign trade. In British Columbia the fruit packing factories are springing up on all sides, and the tendency is to firmly establish this industry in the fruit belt in the Okanagan Valley.

Reports from the Atlantic Coast are exceedingly optimistic. The labor question has made serious inroads, but nevertheless the food control campaigns in the United States and Canada, and increased demand for packed Atlantic fish in South America, has given the industry a big impetus. The inability to obtain sardines and packed small fish from the Scandinavian countries has stirred the sardine packing industries in the Maritime Provinces to activity. Newfoundland cod is in big demand, both salted and fresh. The packers in the big fruit and vegetable packing belts in the Niagara Peninsula and along the northern shores of lakes Ontario and Erie are working strenuously to live up to expectations.

Already a big demand is coming from Europe for canned goods, and even with freights at 9 cents a pound, it is considered very desirable to ship goods overseas.

FRENCH-CANADIAN CORPS TO BE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Major-General Newburn, Canadian Minister of Militia, who, in company with the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, has been paying a short official visit in this city, aroused much enthusiasm among the French-Canadian population, yesterday morning, by the practical announcement of the creation of a brigade of their own nationality, which has been so earnestly desired.

A better understanding between capital and labor was urged by the chairman, who emphasized the fact that maximum production could not be obtained unless the efforts of masters and men were coordinated. In this connection he suggested arbitration as a means of adjusting industrial disputes, and by this means avoid that stoppage of production which had been so disastrous in the past in many parts of Canada and the United States.

In his annual report the secretary, Mr. W. P. Hughes, dealt with the necessity of taking steps for the re-assimilation of returned soldiers into civil and productive life. He also pointed out the necessity of increasing facilities for technical education, not only for returned soldiers, but for the youth of the country. Manufacturers were fully alive to the fact that vigorous steps must be taken in this matter if Canada was to compete successfully with other countries, which were spending enormous sums to train their young manhood in the technique of industry.

It was decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to urge the importance of government action being taken as soon as time was ripe for it. Mr. C. Howard Smith was elected chairman in succession to Mr. Rutherford.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVER ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The case of Randolph Ridell, 44 Langdon Street, who is charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was continued in the Cambridge Municipal Court until June 14. Ridell was arrested shortly after midnight, after having been in a collision at the lowered gates of the Grand Junction Railroad tracks on Massachusetts Avenue.

S. O. S. BOYS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Nearly a thousand teen age Alberta boys have enlisted in the Soldiers of the Soil movement, and it is expected as many more will join. To date 610 boys have been placed on the land, and 228 are ready to go at the beginning of July. Excellent reports have been received from the several districts, says A. L. Marks, provincial superintendent, and in some cases remarkable progress has been made. One S. O. S. boy from Calgary went to the farm absolutely inexperi-

NATIONAL PARTY LEADERS TO MEET

Attitude of Organization in the Massachusetts Fall Campaign the Topic at Conference With Prohibition Leaders

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Political action of the National Party in the fall campaign in Massachusetts was to be the chief subject for discussion at a conference between leaders of that party and prohibition leaders scheduled to be held at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, late today. The conference was to precede a meeting tonight of the National Party of Massachusetts, at which the party's position in the campaign was to be considered further. Members and others interested in the work of the organization were invited to attend the meeting, also at the Twentieth Century Club.

Solon W. Bingham, a prohibition leader, called the conference together. The National Party plans to throw its weight behind such candidates for Congress as support the liberal policies of President Wilson, according to Demarest Lloyd, chairman of the Massachusetts executive committee of the party.

The party leaders will examine candidates for reelection in the light of their attitude upon woman suffrage and prohibition particularly. The financing of the war and government ownership of the railroads also will be given prominent consideration in determining whether or not a candidate will receive support from the new party.

The party leaders still keep an open mind on the question of running candidates on their own ticket this fall, in case they find it impossible to endorse any candidate of another party, Mr. Lloyd says.

Henry D. Nunn of Boston was

scheduled to preside at the meeting tonight. Other speakers on the program included James Mackay of Boston, a scientific economist; J. A. H. Hopkins of New York, a former Progressive leader and now chairman of the national executive committee of the National Party, and Chester R. Lawrence of Boston, a Prohibitionist and Progressive.

LABOR, CAPITAL AND BETTER AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—That business could not proceed as usual in the present war times, but must be systematized and coordinated in the same way as military activities, was the argument made by William Rutherford, chairman of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, at their annual meeting, when he presented his retiring address. Concentration of energies was the remedy he suggested for overcoming the difficulties encountered under present conditions. Mr. Rutherford expressed appreciation of the good work done by the Canadian War Trade Board at Ottawa and the Canadian War Trade Mission at Washington, which he said, had greatly aided the industries in securing supplies and carrying on business. With regard to this he considered that the Dominion was too dependent upon foreign sources for its raw materials, and declared that the government should exercise wisdom in its taxation laws in order not to discourage foreign capital from investing in Canada.

A better understanding between capital and labor was urged by the chairman, who emphasized the fact that maximum production could not be obtained unless the efforts of masters and men were coordinated. In this connection he suggested arbitration as a means of adjusting industrial disputes, and by this means avoid that stoppage of production which had been so disastrous in the past in many parts of Canada and the United States.

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USE OF GRAINS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Me.—Resolutions asking President Wilson to forbid the use of grains in the manufacture of beer were adopted at the ninety-first annual convention of the Universalists of Maine Wednesday. The resolutions also condemned the government in its determination to prosecute the war to an uncompromising victory. It was decided to hold next year's convention in Augusta.

USE OF GASOLINE UNAFFECTED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Restriction of the use of coal and fuel oil by private yachts, imposed through an order of the United States Fuel Administration, does not affect the use of gasoline launches or the use of gasoline or kerosene for any purpose, according to an announcement made at the office of James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England.

POLICE MAY ASK FOR MORE MONEY

Firemen Said to Have Asked Patrolmen to Join Them, but They Preferred to Await Results of Former's Petition

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Public school children of Boston had invested \$160,525 in war savings stamps on May 15 last. The statistics on the subject, collected by Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, show that this sum was held by 44,620 pupils out of a total of 104,155. The highest sum of money represented by any one school was \$9619.84 held by 2174 pupils in the Oliver Wendell Holmes District, which has a total enrollment of 3675 pupils. George Putnam School pupils own \$6570 worth of stamps. Its enrollment is 1860 and the number of pupils purchasing, 952. The Roger Gould Shaw District comes next with the sum of \$6044.50, held by 1035 pupils from an enrollment of 1204 in the district. Fourth on the list stands the Bennett School, holding \$5041.50. The pupils owning the stamps number 876, while the school has 1388 pupils enrolled. The Lewis district has bought stamps amounting to \$4903.75. Its enrollment is 2250 and the purchasers number 1091. With an enrollment of 1801 the English High School listed 623 pupils as holding \$4134.51 cents in stamps. Dorchester High has 2431 pupils enrolled, and 769 owning \$3401.81 in stamps. Of the 860 pupils of the Public Latin School 449 have invested \$3594 in war savings stamps.

EXAMINATION DATES FOR BOSTON SCHOOLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Examinations of pupils wishing to enter the Boston Normal, Latin and day high schools will be held as in former years in this month and early in September. They are for pupils in Boston public schools who do not receive the necessary marks in their regular work and for students from other schools. For the three-year course at the Normal School they will be held on June 13 and 14 and for the one-year course for college graduates on Sept. 6 at the Normal School.

For admission to the six-year course at the Latin schools, examinations will be held June 7 and Sept. 3. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School and girls at the Girls' Latin School. Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Latin schools and candidates for admission to the general high schools will be examined Sept. 6 at the Normal School. The subjects will be English language, including reading, writing and spelling, grammar and composition; history and civil government of the United States; geography and arithmetic.

NEW RAILROAD RATE LISTS NOT RECEIVED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Copies of the new passenger and freight tariffs to come effective next Monday under the order of William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, have not been received in Boston from Washington as yet, but it is understood that the increases will include all commutation rates near Boston. Officials of the passenger department of the different roads in Boston say that commutation tickets now held and which do not expire until after next Monday, will be good until used up, but further than that they can venture no information until they have heard officially from Washington.

It is expected the Railroad Administration will open a joint passenger ticket office within a short time for all the railroads now having offices in Boston at Franklin and Arch streets. The first floor of this building, which is 67 and 69 Franklin Street, has been leased for that purpose. Plans for amalgamation of the freight offices in Boston have not been announced as yet.

SEDITION TRIAL IN BROOKLYN OPENED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N.Y.—After the prosecution charged that the defendants had conspired to foment resistance to military service through the writing of sedition letters and the circulation of "Pastor" Russell's posthumous book, "The Finished Mystery," attorneys for the defense declared they would show the writing of the letters and book referred to "was inspired by high and lofty motives," at the opening of the trial of Joseph B. Rutherford and seven associates in the Brooklyn Federal Court today. They were indicted for alleged violation of the Espionage Act.

BUT

Ranking only 37th among the 48 States of the Union in its support of War Savings Stamps.

We should hang our heads in shame if this neglect were intentional;

But, thank God, it is not.

We simply have not understood that our Government, in planning its war expenditures, is counting on getting Two Billion Dollars from War Savings Stamps, and that

Massachusetts' Quota is

\$78,000,000

She has bought only one-tenth of this sum.

Let's not leave this to school children alone. Every last man, woman and child should help. During the Special Drive, beginning TOMORROW, JUNE 7, and extending to June 28, let's put Massachusetts where she belongs.

UP AT THE TOP—AND OVER!

**NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE,
ROBERT F. HERRICK, Director for Massachusetts**

STOCK RESERVED FOR PROMOTERS

Robert C. Hupp Testifies at the Emerson Motor Trial—Voting Trust Formed, He Says, to Control Corporation's Affairs

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N.Y.—A block of \$1,000,000 of the Emerson Motor Company stock was originally reserved for the promoters, according to Robert C. Hupp, chief witness for the Government on Wednesday, who told of the beginning of the company and declared that the notion of producing a car at \$395 did not originate with him, but was brought forward by Nichols F. Wilson, a broker, who operated under the name of C. R. Berry & Co., and who is one of the chief defendants.

Mr. Hupp said that Mr. Wilson and Col. Willis George Emerson, procured by Wilson to back the company, dominated its affairs during its inception. The witness said a voting trust had been formed to control the affairs of the corporation. Mr. Wilson also had charge of the sale of stock to the public. He said Mr. Hupp was the man around whose reputation in the advertising world a great deal of the Emerson advertising was centered. He declared that at the time when the Emerson Four was being advertised as the last word in automobile design, no Emerson car was in existence, and that the only design

NIGHT RAID WORK AT CAMP DEVENS

Two Brigades Are Placed in Opposition to Each Other in First of a Series for Members of School for Sniper Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A series of night raids, in which members of the school for sniper scouts are participating, has commenced here, work of this kind being practiced Wednesday night for the first time. The soldiers who took part in the maneuvers were from the one hundred fifty-first and one hundred fifty-third infantry brigades, who were opposed to each other, one being designated as an "enemy" force. Two patrols of scouts were operating for more than two hours, and they were constantly under the fire whenever sentries could detect their presence in the light made from flares and rockets which were set off every few minutes.

The maneuvers were carried on in the division trench area, and the men were in charge of First Lieut. E. G. Sandell, a veteran of the Canadian Army, who was assisted by First Lieut. H. A. Smith, a United States army officer.

Members of the patrolling parties were concealed in a big excavation 12 feet wide and 8 feet deep which had been blasted out by the engineer forces, the trenches being protected by rows of barbed wire. Wire cutters accordingly figured prominently as weapons of the patrol scouts, and the course was outlined by means of maps and compasses. Capt. Norman Harrower, division intelligence officer, and members of the battalion intelligence platoons participated in the raids, and secured information regarding "enemy" movements.

Artillery maneuvers are being continued daily along the Lancaster (Mass.) front, and pieces of light field artillery manned by crews from D battery were active in the instruction work given on Wednesday. An "enemy" strong point with several machine guns halted the advance of the seventy-sixth division, but later the barrier was destroyed by the artillery. Fire was directed upon the "enemy" line, and finally the position was seized, and a new line was established.

Nearly 5000 aliens of this cantonment will become naturalized citizens within a week, the work of making out their papers and giving them necessary information and instruction being in charge of Lieut. A. A. Bancroft of the three hundred first infantry, who is assisted by a force of 125 enlisted clerks. Judge Morton of the United States District Court in Boston, Mass., will probably administer the oath of allegiance to the men.

First Lieut. Hugh B. Craig has been appointed a captain, and assigned to the three hundred first field signal battalion.

Honors for Colonel Azan

Harvard Club to Unveil Portrait of French Officer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman and members of his staff of officers on duty at Northeastern Headquarters, U. S. A., have been invited to attend a meeting at the Harvard Club on Wednesday evening, June 19, at which time a portrait of Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan at the head of the French Military Mission in the United States will be unveiled with appropriate exercises.

Announcement is made that Col. S. Field Dallam, who has been in charge of the quartermaster department in Boston, is to be transferred, and Lieut.-Col. William C. Cannon has been ordered to take over the department.

Maj. Harry R. Beery has received orders to report to the commanding general, at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., where he will be an assistant to the camp surgeon.

Maj. Frank Geere, formerly stationed in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., has received orders to report for coast artillery service at Los Angeles, Cal.

Sgt. Russell C. Goldsmith of the quartermaster department has received a promotion to top sergeant. His home is at 152 Larchmont Street, Dorchester, and he has been in army service since June 25 of last year.

Capt. Edmund J. MacIvor, commanding the training detachment at the Franklin Union has extended an invitation to officials in the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., to attend the graduation exercises at that institution this evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Later there is to be an entertainment program with the serving of refreshments. The class numbers 250 members, all of whom were selected from among the drafted men at Camp Devens and other army cantonments, and are men having a special aptitude along mechanical lines.

Lieut. W. A. MacCormack at the army recruiting office has received a promotion to a captaincy and has been assigned to Ft. Strong.

Large Call to Camps

Result of Speeding-Up Process in Sending Troops Overseas

Service of the United Press Associations
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four hundred thousand Americans will enter training camps this month. With a call for 200,000 drafted men today, covering the closing days of the month, the total was brought up to the 400,000 figure. This unexpectedly large call is a direct result of the speeding-up process in sending troops overseas.

The War Department is developing plans for the first "combing out" within classes 3 and 4. The proposal

is to weed out men for Class 1 whose claims to exemption are not sound. It became known today that President Wilson is carefully studying the compulsory labor laws of Maryland and New York. It is believed this is a forerunner of extension of the "work or fight" order.

Naval Sections Visited

Officials Return to Boston After Fortnight's Absence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. James P. Parker, N. N. V., military chief in the first naval district, and Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Snow have returned from an official inspection of naval sections throughout the district, having been absent for the past fortnight. These include Machias, Bar Harbor, Bath, and Rockland, Me., and other points, and later the journey was continued to Nova Scotia where Captain Parker and Lieutenant Snow were in conference with officials of the Canadian Government.

Lieut. L. M. Little J. G. who is arranging details of the naval celebration on Saturday was in conference with Lieut. Albert Chapman of the Metropolitan Park police at his headquarters at the Charles River dam today, and who promised the cooperation of his assistants in making the event a success. A large attendance is already assured with the presence of many naval officers throughout the first naval district.

Lieutenant Little has a large number of entries in the competitive events planned, and a special feature will be made of water sports which will be of a varied and interesting nature. Medals of an appropriate design will be presented to the winners, and the entire affair will convey an excellent idea of navy personnel in its various departments. Decorations in the national colors will contribute to the attractiveness of the affair, and six bands will furnish a program of patriotic music.

Merchant Marine Apprentices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Merchant marine apprentices who are in training on the steamship Governor Cobb, which arrived in Boston on Wednesday, were given a vaudeville entertainment on Wednesday night in recognition of their coaling the ship when no other help was available at Newport News, Va., a few days ago. The program was presented by members of the Boston Society of Architects, and it was much enjoyed by the jackies.

Apprentices on the United States Shipping Board training ships of the Atlantic squadron have been given the use of the United Service Club on Boylston Street, this offer of hospitality coming to Mrs. Henry Howard, wife of the director of the Shipping Board recruiting service, who has charge of social activities at the training base here, from Frank Locke, president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. The offer also includes the use of the hostess rooms conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association in cooperation with the war camp community service.

Greater recognition of the work of the men of the merchant marine is being accorded them wherever the Shipping Board has its training ships, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

SUGAR FIRM FINED FOR LAW VIOLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Food Board has ordered the sugar firm of Jaburg Brothers to give \$20,000 to the Red Cross in lieu of suspension of the New York Supreme Court; T. Tertius Noble, organist and composer, and Jonas Waldo Smith, engineer.

At the alumni luncheon Lord Reading said that come what may, there could be but one end to the war, a victory sought in order that "we may proclaim to all humanity that justice and freedom are the supreme desire of the world."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, said in part:

"The heart of man has made an articulate cry, and the world has heard it.

It is a cry for those fundamental things that lie at the very foundation of a reasonable and a moral life.

It is a cry for the protection of the weak against the strong.

It is a cry for the enforcement of human law and for the establishment of human justice.

It is a cry for the protection of a nation's plighted word against those who would treat it, when convenience demands, as little as a scrap of paper.

It is a cry for freedom, for liberty, for opportunity to live a life of one's own choice and making, provided only that every other man's equal right be not restricted thereby.

The call of the coming future is powerful beyond all compare. The joy of living, when there is so much to do, should spur on those who are to become leaders of the next generation; for these are to be charged with almost incredible responsibility for guiding the world in search of its new accomplishments and its new purposes. All knowledge, all training, all capacity, are now being consecrated to this great aim."

The university conferred 1495 de-

grees in course, 57 certificates to stu-

dents who have left to join the col-

ors, and 415 diplomas in the teachers'

college here today. The class originally

numbering more than 100 has been re-

duced by enlistments and the demand

for war workers. Fifteen men were

graduated in the secretarial and 23 in

the physical course. S. K. Ratcliffe, of

London, England, was the commence-

ment speaker. At the commencement

dinner tonight Herbert L. Pratt of New

York will preside and the speakers

will include Franklin A. Gaylord, for

ten years senior secretary of the Rus-

sian Y. M. C. A. at Moscow.

A NEIGHBORLY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Appreciation of a practical kind has been shown by farmers of the Edam district to a returned soldier who sold his live-

stock early in 1916, and abandoned

his farm to fight for the Allies. He

was wounded at Lens and on his re-

turn a few days ago to his old farm,

which in his absence had gone out

of cultivation, he found 17 neighbors

with 60 head of horses at work. They

plowed, harrowed and packed 40

acres of land in six hours.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the first

three months of 1918, the subsidiary

oil companies of the Cities Service

Company produced 4,250,000 barrels of

oil. Recently the Empire brought in

three large wells, each of which is

better than 4000 barrels a day.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY STRIKE

NEWARK, N. J.—Trolley service in

Pas- saic, New Brunswick, Plainfield and

West Hoboken was curtailed today

by a strike for higher wages.

SUPREME DUTY IS TO END PRUSSIANISM

Secretary Lansing and Lord Reading See Victory for Allies—Both Honored With Degrees by Columbia University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Almost at the moment when some newspapers were publishing a report that Count von Hertling would soon announce the peace terms Germany was now willing to discuss, Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, was saying at the Columbia University luncheon: "It is the supreme task of civilization to put an end to Prussianism. To listen to proposals for a Prussian peace, to compromise with the butchers of individuals and of nations so that they would by agreement gain a benefit for their crimes, would be to compound an international felony, which this Republic will never do." Lieut. L. M. Little J. G. who is arranging details of the naval celebration on Saturday was in conference with Lieut. Albert Chapman of the Metropolitan Park police at his headquarters at the Charles River dam today, and who promised the cooperation of his assistants in making the event a success. A large attendance is already assured with the presence of many naval officers throughout the first naval district.

Lieutenant Little has a large number of entries in the competitive events planned, and a special feature will be made of water sports which will be of a varied and interesting nature. Medals of an appropriate design will be presented to the winners, and the entire affair will convey an excellent idea of navy personnel in its various departments. Decorations in the national colors will contribute to the attractiveness of the affair, and six bands will furnish a program of patriotic music.

NAVAL CADETS ARE GRADUATED

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood

Presents Diplomas at Exercises Held in Sanders Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In presenting diplomas and commissions as ensigns to 130 men graduated this afternoon from the United States Naval Cadet School at exercises held in Sanders Theater, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, paid a tribute to the good work the graduates have been doing during the past few months, and also extended appreciation through President Lowell to the fellows of Harvard University for their patriotism in granting the use of the University buildings to the navy in this great emergency.

In speaking to the men he said: "You are entering a profession of which the country is justly proud. We who serve in it also take great pride in it and its reputation, and we glory in the deeds of those who have made it what it is today. It therefore behooves you as the younger members of this profession to so regulate your conduct that it shall only bring honor to you and to the uniform which you wear.

"Observe carefully the work and decisions, the general behavior and carriage of those who are your superiors; be respectful to them at all times, courteous to all; be considerate of your juniors, and above all, remember that the true officer must always be the 'little father' to his men. As you grow older, you will appreciate the fact that a contented ship's company is almost always an efficient one and that to make your men contented you must give them the thought and consideration which is their due. Your aim should be to handle men, and to accomplish this avoid nagging them or asking questions which will incite them to insubordinate replies. You must endeavor to keep up the morale of your men under all conditions and circumstances. Be consistent in your conduct and decisions above all things, be just and merciful, avoid discussions of your seniors at all times, and encourage criticism only when it is intended to advance the service which you may be performing.

"Your duty must always be first, but with that duty must be coupled good common sense, and when performing that duty you must do it with as little disturbance to those around you as possible. Be modest, be unassuming, quiet and dignified in your manner, but be firm. Only your best should satisfy your own conscience and sense of duty."

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Edward C. Moore, and others who made addresses were Comdr. Charles B. Lundy and President Lowell. Music was given between the addresses, and there was a large attendance present.

Among the men receiving commissions were Harry H. Dadmun, captain of the 1916 Harvard football team; Edward L. Casey, a star half-back on the same team, and William J. Murray and Thomas W. Enright.

Leonard Odycke of New York City ranked first in the class. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1917 and is a Phi Beta Kappa man. Clement H. Watson of Cambridge holds second place, and Sumner A. Mead of Arlington, Mass., is in third place.

INDIAN ANTI-DRAFT FEELING QUELLED

HENRYETTA, Okla.—Likelihood of an anti-draft uprising among Indians and Negroes and those of mixed Indian and African blood in the old Hickory Stamping Grounds was dispelled today, when the Henryetta company of home guards, led by Lieut. Ray Wise, returned here with word that the malcontents had promised to disperse their bands and would not attempt any trouble. For some time there have been reports that enemy agents were seeking to incite the Indians against the draft. The present movement, according to officials, was started by a Creek woman who has been making speeches to the Creeks, telling them their young men need not obey the draft summons.

GREETINGS TO SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, English suffragist leader, has arrived in America to bring to suffragists here the greetings of the patriotic women of England, all of whom, she says, are bent on but one thing, the winning of the war.

Numerous maps, charts and note-

books were found in his possession,

and several persons who had been

watching him and who had called the

attention of the railroad officials to his work, declared that he had been in-

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN ITALIAN CHAMBER

Discussion on the Issue Is Postponed but the Prime Minister, Signor Orlando, Announces His Conversion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The last day of the recent session of the chamber was devoted to the discussion of the bill for extending the franchise to youths serving in the army, even if they had not yet attained their majority. The project had been advocated by Signor Salandra, who also favors the reduction of the age at which men are eligible to become deputies to that of 25 years. The discussion of this change, as well as that of certain other electoral reforms, including the question of women's suffrage was, however, postponed at the instance of the Prime Minister.

In an interview recently published in the *Giornale d'Italia* on the subject of his proposed electoral reforms, Signor Salandra declared that, although he had been against the extension of the suffrage to women when the matter was brought forward by Baron Sonnino, he recognized that the problem of votes for women, like many other problems, had matured very rapidly during the war. He did not, however, consider that a question of such complexity could be discussed during the few days that remained of the present meetings of Parliament.

Signor Orlando, who opened the debate, deprecated the discussion of the various projects for electoral reforms, other than that for extending the vote to the young combatants, which had been brought forward by different deputies. It was not, he said, that he disagreed with those who had brought them forward, but they must remember the times through which they were passing. He did not think the moment a propitious one for a thorough review of the electoral laws, and he must ask to be allowed to say that that Chamber might not be the best fitted to deal with the coming new epoch. On the subject of women's suffrage, the Prime Minister said that the tradition of the woman who was contented to spin wool still affected their thoughts of women and, thinking of woman in the light of their recollections of their mothers, they saw that she had had no need of the vote, and that if she had ever voted it would have been as a wife through her husband, a mother through her son, a daughter through her father. That tradition had now been confused by the rush of events, the difficulties of existence, and the absence of men. The pressure of the war had transformed patriarchal ideas about women. Thirty-six years ago, Signor Orlando said, he had written a book against the extension of the vote to women, but today, when he saw women involved in the daily struggle for existence, he did not hesitate to say he had changed his opinion.

Was the Chamber, however, he asked, ready to pass judgment on a matter of such importance fraught with such consequences? He did not think so, and he also thought that a hurried discussion on such a subject could not be harmful. He therefore asked all those who had presented orders of the day and amendments to adopt a form of voting which would leave all those prospective questions unprejudiced. He might be asked, the Premier said, why he had presented his bill; he might reply that it was to meet a provisional arrangement, but instead he would say that its symbolic meaning was so lofty that to try to explain it would be to do the Chamber a wrong.

All the deputies subsequently withdrew their orders of the day, Signor Canepa remarking that even before the war women's entrance into the industrial army had settled the question of their admission to the franchise and that their right to share in the government of the country was now clear.

He recommended these considerations to the attention of the government. Signor Barzilai said that the great help given by women in the national resistance could not be overlooked; they had taken the places of the men in many different capacities, and had at the same time in this way shown their political maturity.

The bill under discussion was, he said, a tribute of gratitude to their soldiers, and not only to the youths, but to all those who, whether in the 11 battles of the Isonzo or on the Piave, had always given proof of their valor and their high moral qualities. Signor Barzilai paid a fine tribute to the youths of the latest classes who had been fighting on the Piave for the defense of the country, and of the gratitude the nation owed them.

The bills for extending the life of the present Parliament and for granting the vote to combatants under 21 years of age were subsequently passed by very large majorities, and the Chamber adjourned until June.

ELECTIONS TO THE FRENCH ACADEMY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The period of peculiar activity upon which the leading French academies appear to have entered as the result of a combination of circumstances including the determination, generally approved, not to permit any lethargy to fall upon the administrative affairs of French culture in any circumstances in which effort is possible, seems just now to have reached a climax. Apart from sittings at which important business has been transacted and valuable papers have been read, the academies in the month of May have been busily

MAINE SHERIFF HEARING OPENS

Official Charged With Neglecting to Enforce the Prohibition Law in Penobscot County Appears Before Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Me.—In the trial of T. Herbert White, sheriff of Penobscot County on charges of unfaithful performance of duty in the enforcement of the prohibitory law of Maine and the federal bone dry law, which opened this morning, Governor Milliken and his executive council are given their first opportunity to exercise their right to remove any sheriff guilty of refusing or neglecting to enforce the prohibition law. The law provides that sheriffs may be removed after a hearing before the Governor and his council if they fail to show that they have enforced its provisions. The law is in the form of a constitutional amendment adopted in a special election last September and became effective Jan. 1, 1918.

Exhibits of bottles of liquor alleged to have been purchased in Bangor, the principal city of Penobscot County, by investigators connected with the Attorney-General's office, were to be shown and evidence presented showing that during the last three months more than 25,000 quarts of liquor, mostly whiskey, have been received in Bangor each month by the railroad freights, exclusive of that received by steamships and express, besides beers and wines, that have found their way to the city on the Penobscot River.

Guy H. Sturgis of Portland, Attorney-General, who is prosecuting the case for the State, is prepared to produce evidence that no seizure has been made in Bangor for a year. The attorneys for Sheriff White are William R. Pattangall, former Attorney-General, and Edward P. Murray of Bangor. Rumors that liquor in carload lots, of all sorts and varieties, were reaching Bangor and were allowed distribution to their consumers, many of whom are said to have been conducting a selling business, in full view of the eyes of the law, reached Augusta two months ago and resulted in the beginning of the investigation which has just been completed with Sheriff White's summons. Special detectives from Boston and Massachusetts firms, other officers of the state employ, all under the jurisdiction of the attorney-general's office, began a searching investigation in the city, where conditions were found to prevail in direct violation of both state and federal law.

Governor Milliken and Attorney General Sturgis personally figured to no small degree, the former making several trips to Bangor from the capital and looking into the matter himself. One charge against Sheriff White is that he did not carry out certain orders given him by the Supreme Court of the state in regard to a phase of the liquor situation, following the hearing of several alleged offenders in a recent sitting in Bangor.

Androscoggin County officials have been on the alert during the past month and have shown more than a scanty determination to enforce the laws. Two carloads of liquor have been seized in Lewiston, valued at about \$5000 each, and have been turned over to the federal authorities in Portland. Each of the cars were found under mysterious circumstances and all efforts to find to whom the liquor was consigned have proven futile.

WOMEN TO CONDUCT STAMPS CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Responsibility for the success of the war savings stamp campaign in Massachusetts, which opens tomorrow and ends June 28, rests with the women of the state. Charles F. Weed, chairman of the campaign committee, declares the men have failed to vitalize the movement and the women, having been called upon to take it up, have responded and are planning to cover every bit of ground in the state to secure at least 1,000,000 pledges. The women, under the chairmanship of Mrs. George T. Rice of Westwood, are even planning a house-to-house canvass of the state. In all, more than 80,000 women are enlisted in this service in Massachusetts.

This campaign is nation-wide, but only in Massachusetts has responsibility for its success been placed with the women. Buttons will be given to those making continuous pledges for the stamps. They are white, a blue pennant with the words "W. S. S. Pledged for 1918."

STATE ACCEPTS GIFT OF LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A tract of forest land, covering an area of 1000 acres, has been accepted by the Commonwealth as a gift from Mrs. Susan Ridley Sedgwick Swann of New York. Acting Governor Calvin Coolidge accepted the gift in a letter sent to Mrs. Swann on Wednesday, after the executive council had passed a vote of appreciation. The tract is in Monterey, Berkshire County. It is to be called the Arthur Warton Swann State Forest, in honor of the donor's husband, and is to be maintained for the protection of birds, animals and fish.

MILITARY SCHOOL PRIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILLERICA, Mass.—Prizes and awards at the close of the Mitchell Military School on Wednesday afternoon were announced as follows:

Hartwell E. Cragin, first in scholarship; Roland E. Derby, second.

Leonard E. Wilcox of Andover, first for military excellence, the Sutton medal.

Erskine H. Kelley Jr. of Win-

chester, Kelley trophy for military excellence in junior department.

Hartwell E. Cragin, trophy for football, and Leonard E. Wilcox, prize for excellence in baseball.

Richard P. Jones of Springfield, first Nasor prize for turf and field sports;

Richard P. Deal of Brookline, second;

Roland E. Derby, third. Edward E. Chester, first prize for juniors in turf and field sports.

Murray Knowlton of Boston, school garden prize.

Harry Baker of Lynn, first prize in pool tournament.

AMERICANIZATION PLANS FOR BOSTON

Committee at Chamber of Commerce Meeting Takes Steps to Divide City Into Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for an organization that seems to be quite necessary for the promoting of city-wide Americanization in Boston were outlined Wednesday at a special meeting of the Americanization committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The committee has assumed the responsibility of such an organization in order to be an efficient agency in helping the Committee on Public Safety to carry out its program for the assimilation of the foreign-born. A number of men, who had been invited because of their intimate knowledge of the particular districts of the city from which they came, attended this special meeting of the chamber's committee.

The exception referred to is Le Temps, which has always had a keen appreciation for Spanish developments, and in some carefully phrased editorial remarks says that, once again, the submarine war makes ravages among the Spanish merchant fleet.

The newspaper proceeds: "The number of sailors who have been lost through these torpedoings approaches the hundred, while the ships sunk, including the Luisa, which was 6000 tons, represent almost a third of the total tonnage of Spain. This resumption of hostilities, as one might say, against Spain is the evident consequence of a diplomatic check. As long as pourparlers were being continued with regard to the U.C. 48 the Spanish ships were spared. The internment of the crew of this submarine has been immediately followed by severe measures against the Spanish transatlantic ships, whose voyages to North America and probably Cuba will be forbidden by the German submarines, contrary to the assurances that had been given.

On the other hand the maritime routes between Spain and the allied nations have been closely watched since the signing of the international commercial agreements which indicate a decisive step in the direction of the Entente. The Central Empires see in this not only a menace to their immediate interests, but above all to those of the future.

There is proof of this in the fact that, notwithstanding the arrangements they had made, they have not been able to maintain the tight blockade which they have held for so long upon the peninsula.

"There is a story in circulation to the effect that the Kaiser was petitioned by the Germans in Spain, who pointed out to him the inconveniences they suffered through this blockade. But if the obstacles opposed to the fulfillment of the agreements with the Entente have been vain, this time it is the neutrality of Spain that is threatened from the very fact that the state has directly intervened to guarantee the services of importation and exportation. The Germanophile press will not be able to allege that it is guilty of carrying contraband.

The injured shipowners have not failed to make a point of this matter. One gathers a definite impression in official circles that the government will not give way to any pressure when it is a matter of safeguarding the interests of the country, but one does not hide the fact that neutrality is no longer the convenient posture it was at the beginning of the war, and that, on the contrary, it implies for its maintenance, action and energy.

The fact that Spanish opinion regards the present Cabinet as something like a committee of public safety is a proof of it. German diplomacy in this matter has achieved a result diametrically opposed to that which it sought."

2 to 11. Music in Yard.

3:30. Seniors assemble in front of Holworthy.

3:45. Seats in Sanders Theater will be open to ticket holders.

3:45. Graduates, the three lower classes and the glee club assemble in the Yard.

4:30. Seniors march to theater.

7 to 11. Illumination in the Yard.

8 to 11. Dancing in the Harvard Union.

9. The glee club will sing on the steps of Widener Library.

WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass.—Dr. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton College, will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the college chapel at the beginning of commencement week of Wheaton College on Sunday. In the afternoon an organ recital by Prof. H. G. Tucker will be given, and President Cole will deliver an address at the vesper service.

At the commencement exercises on Tuesday morning, at which the Rev. Dr. George T. Smart will be the speaker, the degree of B. A. will be conferred upon 36 members of the graduating class. The preceding day will be class day, the program for which includes chapel and class day exercises, alumni meeting, garden party and an evening concert.

CONVENTION

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A FRENCH VIEW OF SPAIN'S POSITION

Le Temps in Carefully Phrased Editorial Discusses Question of Spain and U-Boat—Spanish Colony in Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A dinner was given recently at University College, University of London, to welcome Professor McLaughlin and Mr. Charles Moore, two members of the National Board of Historical Service in the United States, who have been sent to Great Britain to lecture on the universities on the causes leading to America's entry into the war, and the ideals for which she is fighting.

Viscount Bryce, O. M., presided,

the company included the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Mayor of London, the American Consul-General and Mr. H. L. Fisher, Minister of Education.

Lord Bryce, in pledging the Allies

and the allied cause, said that by engaging in a European war America had made the most remarkable departure in her history. This war, however, Lord Bryce said, was unlike any that had preceded it. The cause for which the Allies were fighting was the highest and holiest which in many centuries had brought men into conflict.

It was because Great Britain and America believed that in victory was involved the moral and intellectual progress of the world that the youth of the two countries had thrown themselves into the fight.

The Duke of Connaught in his speech

welcomed the visitors of the United States.

Great Britain, he said, had recently been visited by many distinguished citizens of the great Republic,

such as Colonel House, Admiral Sims,

and General Pershing. He thought

therefore, that it was fitting that men

representing the literary and educational side should come to show the British people that they also shared

the two countries had in common the

reasons why America came into the war,

and was going to continue in the war.

Responding, Professor McLaughlin,

head of the department of history of the University of Chicago, said that

America was coming back to Europe

to help to make democracies safe and civilization secure. "We can only pray,"

Professor McLaughlin said, "that we shall continue without backsiding to be true to the highest promptings of our spirit, and that we can stand by your side whatever comes. Much has been written and much has been said about institutions and about democracies, but we have all come to realize the truth of the old adage, that 'if words are the daughters of earth, deeds are the sons of heaven.'

AMHERST ENDOWMENT FUND

AMHERST, Mass.—The Amherst College endowment fund has been increased by \$675,000 in the past year and a half, President Meiklejohn announced at the alumni dinner on Wednesday. This includes class gifts of \$21,000 this commencement to the alumni fund. In addition alumni have contributed \$15,000 toward the operating deficit of the college for the current year. This deficit will amount to approximately \$20,000. The alumni fund at this commencement passed the \$100,000 mark and the income will now go to the college for general purposes. In the past five years \$22,000 has been appropriated from this fund for instruction purposes in the college.

DRAFT EVADERS ROUNDED UP

Service of the United Press Associations

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Police Department

representatives took a hand in rounding up suspected draft evaders last night, eight being taken into custody.

Two of them were later released on orders of Department of Justice agents, their classification certificates having been produced by friends. The others six are held pending investigation by federal agents.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Representative Nesbit G. Gleason of Andover has taken out

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS E. R. SEARS IN FINAL OF SINGLES

Wins Semi-Final Match From Miss Willard of Merion, but Is Eliminated in Doubles With Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERTYD, Pa.—A surprise was sprung Wednesday afternoon in the semi-finals of the women's lawn tennis championship of Pennsylvania and the eastern states being played on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, when Miss E. R. Sears of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston and Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer of the Huntington Valley Country Club were eliminated in the doubles. Miss Sears, however, reached the final of the singles and will play Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, of the Philadelphia Country Club, for the title today.

In the doubles, Miss Gertrude Ostheimer and Miss E. R. Porter, a local pair, defeated Miss Sears and Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer in three hard-fought sets. Miss Sears and her partner captured the first set, 1-6, and it was thought that they would come through for the final victory, but the local players rallied in the last two sets and won out rather handily, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Gertrude Ostheimer and Miss Porter will oppose Miss Anne Townsend and Miss Rebecca Thomson in the final of the doubles today. The latter pair defeated Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, and Mrs. J. E. Bailey in the semi-finals, 6-2, 6-3.

In her match in the singles Miss Sears defeated Miss Mildred Willard, of Merion, in straight sets 6-3, 6-3. The Boston girl covered the court well and made some excellent return shots. Miss Willard was fortunate in winning three games in each set.

In the other bracket of the singles, Mrs. Betz eliminated Miss Gertrude Ostheimer also in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4. Miss Ostheimer gave Mrs. Betz a great struggle before she was beaten, and because of the closeness of the play in this match, Miss Sears is the favorite to win the title. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Semi-Final Round

Miss E. R. Sears, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Mildred Willard, Merion C. C., 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Gertrude Ostheimer, Huntington Valley C. C., 6-4, 6-4.

CONSOLATION SINGLES

First Round

Mrs. A. Q. Kolff, Merion C. C., defeated Miss Deborah Seal, Merion C. C., 4-6, 6-4.

Mrs. J. E. Bailey, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss M. Murray, Belfield, 6-2, 6-2.

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES

Semi-Final Round

Miss Gertrude Ostheimer and Miss E. R. Porter defeated Miss E. R. Sears and Miss Elizabeth Ostheimer 1-6, 6-2, 6-2. Miss Anne Townsend and Miss Rebecca Thomas defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey and Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d, 6-2, 6-3.

CHAMPIONSHIP MIXED DOUBLES

First Round

Miss Mildred Willard and H. B. Endicott defeated Miss Anne Townsend and W. A. Lippincott, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss Sidney Franklin and W. S. Thompson defeated Miss E. R. Porter and F. C. Fearing, 6-1, 6-1.

VICTOR LINART AND SUTER WIN

Lead Wiley and Corry Four Laps in 40-Mile Motor-Paced Race at Revere Race Track

REVERE, Mass.—The 40-mile match pace race at the Revere track was won Wednesday night by Victor Linart and Paul Suter by four laps over George Wiley and Frank Corry. Linart rode a fine race, cutting down Wiley's lead to a few yards in the first five miles, after the Syracuse rider had got away more than half a lap in the lead through a fine pick-up.

Marcel Berger won the five-mile open race and Hardy Jackson surprised followers of the sport by defeating Timothy Sullivan for third place.

Lorimer Winslow, the limit man, with 175 yards handicap, won the mile handicap. Walter McKenzie won the two-mile amateur event. The summary:

Half-Mile Novice—Won by Herbert Carmona, Charlestown. Charles Devine, Worcester, second. Time—1m. 58s.

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Frederick Hansen, Revere (50yds.); F. P. Logan, South Boston (65yds.); second; Archie McDonald, Newton (60yds.); third; Walter Mackenzie, Revere (10yds.). fourth. Time—1m. 48s.

Five-Mile Open, Professional—Won by Walter Mackenzie, Revere. Elmer Duncan, Everett, second; Michael Barber, Brighton, third; Frederick Hansen, Revere, fourth. Time—1m. 59s.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by Lorimer Winslow, Lonsdale R. I. (175 yds.); Alvin Loftees, Providence (75yds.); F. P. Logan, South Boston (90yds.); third; Marcel Berger, Newark (70yds.). fourth. Time—1m. 42s.

Four-Mile Match Team Race, Motor-paced—Won by Victor Linart, Antwerp, and Paul Suter, Zurich; George Wiley, Syracuse, and Frank Corry, Melbourne, second. Time—53m. 44s.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Kansas City 1, Louisville 0. Toledo 1, St. Paul 0. Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 2. Milwaukee 2, Columbus 4.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Mobile 2, Atlanta 2. Little Rock 1, Birmingham 0. Nashville 2, New Orleans 1. Mobile 2, Chattanooga 1.

COMMITTEE WILL VOTE ON LETTER

Harvard Athletic Authorities to Consider Question of Giving Varsity "H" to Crimson Men

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Followers of athletics at Harvard University are today looking forward with much interest to the meeting of the athletic committee which will be held this evening. It will be the last meet of the committee for the year and two very important questions are to be decided upon. One is the question of awarding a varsity "H" to the members of this year's varsity teams who have competed against Yale varsities, and the other is the discussion of the university's policy in athletics for the next college year, particularly with regard to varsity football.

It is unlikely that the committee will decide to award the "H" on a pre-war basis to all competing teams; but it is not improbable that in special cases men may receive their letters. Yale and Princeton are awarding insignia in all sports, but the athletic committee has repeatedly expressed itself against awarding the "H."

Following the meeting Dean L. B. R. Briggs will leave for New York to confer with Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton and probably Prof. R. N. Corwin of Yale concerning the advisability of playing regular inter-collegiate football games in the fall. At the meeting tonight Dean Briggs will find out the opinion of the athletic committee so that the university's policy may be definitely stated at the conference in New York.

In speaking of the awarding of a varsity letter this year, the Harvard Crimson of today says editorially:

"A very important matter which will come up before the athletic committee for discussion tonight is the award of some form of insignia to the members of the various teams which have represented the university during the past year. Both Princeton and Yale have granted the full letter to their athletes, and it is time that the university revoke its former decision and vote some kind of athletic acknowledgment tonight.

"It does not seem advisable that the straight 'H' be awarded this year. Discounting entirely the records of the teams, it is obvious that no branch of sport do they compare to pre-war teams. The wearing of the full 'H' not only classes a man as one of the best of seven, or eight, or nine, or 11 men in particular form of athletics at a particular time, but it denotes an athlete. No standard of athletic ability can be set, but in general it would be inopportune to give the letter to the members of this year's teams. Not only would it misrepresent them, but it would not be fair by comparison to the men who have won the 'H' regularly in past seasons.

"The question thus resolves itself into giving no letter or taking a middle ground and awarding a modified insignia. Ordinarily such a middle course inclines to be a weak one, but in the present instance this does not hold true. The men who have given their time and energy to athletics and who have represented the university to the best of their ability, be it on river or gridiron, diamond or rink, deserve recognition of some sort. This acknowledgment should be of a special kind, to exist only for the duration of the war, and to be superseded by the regular insignia when peace comes and the university resumes its natural course. Whether the change should be to decrease the size of the letter or modify it in some other way is not so important at the moment as the need of some definite action. The award of the full 'H' is not without its advocates, but, all circumstances considered, the wiser course is to grant a war letter."

TWO ADVANCE IN BRONX SINGLES

Dr. Rosenbaum and Elliott Binzen Win Matches at the New York Lawn Tennis Club

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the Bronx County singles and Manhattan doubles at the New York Lawn Tennis Club, Wednesday, was somewhat interfered with by the rain in the late afternoon. Two matches, however, were contested in the singles events, those making the advance being Dr. William Rosenbaum and Elliott Binzen. Rosenbaum, by his victory, is entitled to meet S. H. Voshell in the next round, and the winner will play Binzen to see which advances to the final round to play W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia. The summaries:

SINGLES—Fourth Round

Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated Frederick Letson, 6-1, 5-7, 6-0.

Fifth Round

Elliott Binzen defeated Embree Hendren, 6-1, 6-3.

DOUBLES—First Round

H. B. O'Boyle and J. B. Hughes defeated E. H. Chatterton and H. J. French, 6-1, 6-4.

Second Round

J. M. Neureau and C. Whyte defeated W. H. French and Dr. Starwies, 6-2, 6-2.

J. H. Steinkampf and Harry Bassford won from E. Bry and J. Bry by default.

E. Le Gros and E. Troth, and H. W. Forster and A. von Bernuth advanced by default.

Second Round

E. W. Putnam and H. S. Rothschild defeated J. H. O'Connor and J. Rees, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

J. H. Steinkampf and H. Bassford defeated C. Donaldson and F. P. Anderson, 2-6, 6-1, 0-4.

H. W. Forster and A. von Bernuth defeated E. Le Gros and E. Troth, 6-2, 6-0.

Ingo Hartman and Elliott Binzen defeated J. McLaughlin and H. Loughman, 6-0, 6-0.

BOYD TO CAPTAIN YALE NINE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement was made at Yale University Wednesday night of the choice of R. H. Boyd of New Haven as captain of the Yale baseball team for next year. Boyd played in the outfield.

WOMAN GOLF PLAYER GIVES UP TROPHIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marion Hollins, runner-up in the women's golf championship tournament in 1913 and former metropolitan champion, Wednesday turned in 28 trophies won in golf and tennis matches and at dog shows to the War Savings Metal Market here. After being placed on exhibition the prizes, of silver with gold linings, will be disposed of, in exchange for war savings stamps, to persons bidding for them in this way.

DIVIDE HONORS IN THE AMERICAN

Cleveland and Chicago Win for Western Clubs—New York and Washington Win in East

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Played	Won	Lost	Played	Won	Lost	Played
Boston	27	17	614	711	556	1917	28	12	709
New York	24	18	571	552	595		27	12	692
Chicago	21	17	553	575	545		23	21	523
St. Louis	20	19	513	419	556		18	20	474
Cleveland	22	23	489	521	542		22	23	450
Washington	21	23	471	332	541		24	24	400
Philadelphia	21	23	466	332	541		24	24	400
Detroit	13	22	361	417	542		14	27	341

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Cleveland	5	Boston	4
New York	5	St. Louis	2
Chicago	4	Philadelphia	3
Washington	5	Detroit	4

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland. New York at St. Louis. Philadelphia at Chicago. Washington at Detroit.

PICKUPS

BOSTON, Mass.—Western clubs split even in their games in the American League yesterday, and in every case the winning team won in the last few innings.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS RED SOX IN TENTH

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland Roth singled, with one out in the tenth inning, stole second and went to third on Schang's wild throw. Wood and Miller received bases on balls, filling the bases. Turner failed to connect on an attempted squeeze play, but Roth scored when Schang threw wild to third. Roth hit the ball over the right field wall in the sixth, scoring Shean ahead of him, his fourth home run in four days. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Batteries	Emmann	Bagby	and	C.	Thomas	O'Neill	Bush	and	Agnew	5

BATTERIES—Emmann, Bagby and C. Thomas, O'Neill; Bush and Agnew. Winning pitcher—Bagby.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS CLUB, 5 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—With the score 2 to 1 against them in the eighth and the bases filled, Peckinga tripled to left, giving New York a victory over St. Louis Wednesday. The final count was 5 to 2. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.</

BANANA PRICES ARE INVESTIGATED

Unusually High Quotations for Past Few Weeks Cause Massachusetts Food Officials to Look Into the Situation

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Board of Food Administration has started an investigation of banana prices, which have increased steadily in Boston until retail quotations today are running from 40 to 60 cents a dozen and in some restaurants as high as 10 cents each. Wholesale prices are from \$6.50 to \$7 a hundred pounds, including the stems of the bunches.

Up until this time there has been no attempt to regulate the price of the fruit in Boston, but if the Food Administration finds that the cost does not warrant the present prices, bananas will be placed on the fair price list, which is published by the food board to guide and protect consumers by quoting wholesale prices and a fair price at which the article ought to be purchased by the consumer.

The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture has not quoted bananas, it was stated by A. P. Coburn, who is in charge of the local market reporting service for Boston, because bananas are not considered a necessary article of food and the price lists had been reserved for articles of more consequence and the price of the fruit had gone so high that quotations were hardly worth while.

That bananas are still in demand as an article of diet, even at the high prices, is shown by reports at the United States Customs House at the Boston port which show that 183,000 bunches were imported during the month of April, 1918, and 279,000 bunches during the combined months of January, February and March. The foreign value of the April shipments listed at the Customs House, by the United Fruit Company, the only importers at the present time, to the Boston market, is \$19,878, or about \$1.09 a bunch. The foreign value of the combined shipments of January, February and March is given at the Customs House as \$22,861 or about 80 cents a bunch.

The records show that for the months of January, February and March, 1917, the number of bunches brought into the Boston market was 271,000 and the foreign value listed at the Customs House was \$204,092 or about 55 cents a bunch. For April of last year 155,000 bunches were brought into the Boston port as compared with 183,000 bunches in April this year.

The listed foreign value of the April shipments for last year was \$105,846 or about 55 cents a bunch as compared with a listed price of \$1 a bunch this year.

Figures for the United States as recorded in the government report show that 3,752,601 bunches were imported for the whole country during January and February, 1918, and the foreign value of these is listed at \$1,694,642 or about 46 cents a bunch. Figures for the whole country for March and April were not available at the Boston Customs House. For the months of January, February, March and April, 1917, the total number of bunches imported into the United States was 9,580,595 and the foreign value at which they were listed with the government was \$3,473,439 or an average of about 36 cents a bunch.

A dealer in Faneuil Hall market at Boston discussing the banana situation in Boston at the present time said that the present retail price is not excessive if the customer gets the grade of bananas that should go with the price.

There appear to be bananas enough on the market to meet the demand and at no time has it been impossible to get them at the stores and fruit stands but the market is not so plentifully supplied at the present time as it was sometime ago, although there is said to be no lack of bananas in the tropics, on account of the problem of transportation. The dealer said that the United States Government had taken over the boats of the United Fruit Company until but one boat load of the fruit arrives each week now, where several used to reach this port and the cost of handling the fruit has greatly increased.

Quotations on retail banana prices show that in Boston along in March bananas were selling at from 30 to 35 cents a dozen, May 1 they were 35 to 40 cents, and shortly afterward another advance pushed the price up until now they are selling at retail from 40 to 60, 50 cents being the price usually quoted for good bananas.

Pineapples, which are also brought from a tropical climate and are imported into the United States, at the present time though high, are showing a downward tendency, it was stated at the office of the Bureau of Markets.

ICE DISTRIBUTION INADEQUATE
Service of the United Press Association
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Because of the labor situation, Henry L. Harrison, general manager of the Hygeia Ice Company of this city, has appealed to Mayor Fitzgerald, urging him to find, if possible, some solution to the problem; otherwise, according to Mr. Harrison, insufficient ice distribution in the city of New Haven will develop into a most serious situation. During the last few days, scores of complaints have been coming into the Mayor's office from people in New Haven, and particularly in Westville, because of their inability to get ice; and, as a result, the Mayor took up the matter with several of the large ice concerns of this city.

FARMERS' CONFERENCE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
WINNipeg, Alta.—Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Hon. Duncan Marshall and Hon. A. J. McLean attended the farmers' conference here. An attend-

ance of about 2000 farmers registered at the meeting which was called for the purpose of discussing the agricultural needs of the district. Transportation and highways were given a large amount of attention. The mission of the three ministers was to tell the southern farmers what the government was prepared to do in both respects, as well as in regard to farming interests in general. Some of the local bankers took part in the discussion also, with relation particularly to the financial aspects of this year's farming operations.

That there would be no avoidable expenditures by the Alberta government this year, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McLean told the farmers. Some of the southern men were inclined to think that more attention should be given their part of the province, particularly in the way of railways, highways and telephones. Mr. Mitchell told the farmers plainly and positively that war-time conditions made it impossible to undertake a number of projects that might otherwise be found quite desirable.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The national campaign of the Socialist Party for the election of members of Congress will open in this city June 9 with Morris Hillquit and Seymour Stedman as the keynote speakers, so The Chicago Socialist announces. Hillquit will talk on "Industrial Democracy," and Stedman on "The Right to a Fair Trial." The local Socialist weekly says, adding that Hillquit will no doubt himself be a candidate for Congress from one of the New York congressional districts.

Both men are members of the national executive committee of the party. Hillquit of New York, is international secretary of the party, and Stedman, a Chicago lawyer, is carrying on the legal defense work of the Socialists. The meeting will be held in the Auditorium. It is reported.

An indication that some of the prominent Socialist Party members who have stuck with the party up to the present are seeing that the St. Louis anti-war proclamation and program does not express their current viewpoint is found in the last issue of The Chicago Socialist. Carl D. Thompson, campaign manager of the party in its presidential campaign of 1916, a well-known former national headquarters worker and secretary of the National Public Ownership League, gives a signed statement to The Chicago Socialist opening as follows:

"I believe that the attitude of the Socialist Party as expressed by the St. Louis platform should be changed. I believe that the party should now support the war while at the same time maintaining its opposition to capitalism and imperialism both at home and abroad, in these respects following the general lines laid down by the Inter-Ally Socialist and Labor Conference."

The amount of obscuration decreases both north and south of the path of totality, but even in the most distant part of New England it will be more than three-fifths of the entire disk of the sun, the amount in Boston being .63. In New Haven, Conn., it will be .66 while in Eastport, Me., it will be about .60, the sun's disk being taken at 100.

The eclipse begins in Boston at 6:31 o'clock on the afternoon of June 8, and ends at 8:12, a few minutes before sunset. At 7:23 o'clock 63 per cent of the total disk of the sun will be covered by the figure of the moon. Within the shadow, however, there will be from two to four minutes of most intense activity by the astronomers. It is probable that the eclipse will be "filmed" this year for the first time, although it has been frequently photographed on single plates. But no film or photograph has as yet been invented that can picture the gorgeous coloring and magnificent splendor during the swift flying minutes of a total eclipse.

BAKERS TO DISCUSS FOOD CONSERVATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A convention of the master bakers of Pennsylvania will be held in Reading on June 10-12 inclusive. It is expected that there will be at least 500 bakers in attendance, and that prominent speakers will explain the problems of the Food Administration, and the leaders in the baking trade will endeavor to give instruction in the best methods of handling substitutes for wheat. Among the speakers will be Howard Heinz, United States Food Administrator for this State. The convention is receiving the encouragement of the National Food Administration, as it is believed it will result in much benefit, both to the bakers and the public. Plans are being made to make the coming convention a great exposition of food saving. The conclave this year will be known as the Pennsylvania Bakers Win-the-War Convention.

Parties to View the Eclipse
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Several persons from Wellesley College have joined astronomy parties which are going West to see the total eclipse of the sun on June 8. Professor and Mrs. John C. Duncan and two students of the Wellesley astronomy department left Sunday for Denver, Colo. The students are Margaret Atwood '19 and Hazel Livingston '19, both of Quincy, Mass. Miss Frances Lowater of the physics department, has gone with the party from the Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, to Green River, Wyoming, where observations will be undertaken. This party will use a camera with a motion-picture film for quick exposure to record the successive stages of the eclipse. Miss Leah B. Allen of the astronomy department of this college, has gone with the party from the Lick Observatory of Mt. Hamilton, Cal., to Denver, and then to the Pacific Coast. Miss Annie Cannon, who has gone with the party from Harvard University to Denver, is a Wellesley graduate of 1884.

LIQUOR IN PATENT MEDICINES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Under the amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act the Ontario License Board has power to scrutinize more closely than formerly all patent medicines of which alcohol forms an important part, and, upon examination the board considers the medication not sufficient to prevent its being used for the alcohol it contains, a certificate may be issued forbidding its sale. Practically all well-known patent medicines in which alcohol figures generously are to be submitted to the provincial board within the next few weeks for analysis.

LAW AGENCIES COORDINATED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the authority of the Overman Law, President Wilson has issued an executive order coordinating all the legal agencies of the government, with three exceptions, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. He took this action to prevent a confusion in policies and interference in the interpretations of law.

CAMPAIGN START BY THE SOCIALISTS

Hillquit and Stedman to Speak at Chicago in Congressional Contest—Party Men's War Views Are Changing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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QUESTION OF FUEL SUPPLY FOR WINNIPEG
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The City Council today decided to send a delegation to Washington to interview Dr. Garfield and other United States authorities if the Dominion Government does not immediately secure a supply of American anthracite for Winnipeg. Furthermore the City Council wired the federal government over the head of the Canadian Fuel Controller as follows: "We are confident that the citizens of Winnipeg will suffer untold hardships during the coming winter owing to the coal situation and the City Council asks the Dominion Government to take proceedings to obtain permission at once from the Fuel Controller of the United States for hard coal to be supplied to our people during the severe winter weather; soft coal cannot take the place of hard coal in Winnipeg."

Before sending the wire the council

debated at length a suggestion that the Dominion Government be petitioned to take over and operate the Alberta mines. The members favored the idea, but decided to postpone action in the matter until an attempt had been made to get the government to assure the city an adequate supply of anthracite. The city does not intend to go into the coal business. Although the Federal Fuel Controller recently told Winnipeg householders that they must take 50 per cent of their winter fuel in soft coal, at once, before they can buy any anthracite, Mr. MacGrath went farther and stated he would not promise that Winnipeg would receive a single ton of hard coal.

The citizens have not been laying in any stock of soft coal. They refuse to pay \$11.50 and \$12.50 a ton for Alberta soft coal, which slacks, when the highest price ever paid here for American anthracite was \$12.50.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FRENCH ACADEMIES

Académie des Sciences Devotes Attention to Question of Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France—If it is agreed that the conferences of the various academies are always interesting and instructive from one point of view or another, it is to be noted that there are times when, amid their artistic and other activities, they become severely practical. For example the Académie des Sciences has lately been giving some attention to a subject that has for a long time had a natural attraction for this society, and that is aviation. The members of the academy are interested in the application of aviation to transport and particularly to postal transport, there were various interesting points brought out.

It appears from this paper that an inter-ministerial commission is already hard at work investigating this important subject, and, as it is believed, not a day too soon; for, even if the war continues and seems to increase in violence all the time, it is nevertheless a perfect truism that it cannot go on forever, that each day brings the end nearer, and that the aerial-transport question will arise acutely not a year or two years after the last gun has been fired, but the next day. Immediately peace will be declared, the economic effort will begin in every country. Demobilization, reconstruction and the transportation of foodstuffs to countries that will be in sore need of them will make an even greater strain on the possibilities of transport than is experienced now, and the nation that can use the air immediately and extensively will be at a great advantage. A prime consideration is that it will be by far the speediest means of transport, and it may be in some circumstances, even cheap. A point of importance at the moment is that on the conclusion of peace the nations will be in possession of many thousands of war planes which will no longer be required for military purposes, and which may be speedily adapted for transport purposes. It is obviously necessary to give attention to these considerations now, even though little or nothing in the way of transport has yet been attempted.

The inter-ministerial commission is studying the subject in its every aspect, but it was learned at this meeting of the Académie des Sciences that it has lately been particularly concerned with the question of conducting the postal services by aeroplanes. Three definite services have been under consideration and virtually decided upon for the beginning, these being Paris to London, Paris to Rome, with a stop at Corcica, and extension to the East, and Paris to Algiers with extension to Timbuctoo. Paris to London and Paris to Rome will certainly be the first lines to be established after the war. M. Soreaux is of the opinion that a different class of machine will be needed for each service, and he has calculated that a machine weighing 1440 kilograms will be able to carry about 280 kilos. From Paris to London machines might be employed that would carry 400 kilos of paying merchandise. With the expenditure fixed and with a definite freight limit, the clear object in the profit and loss consideration would be to make the freight as valuable as possible, with special regard to that which would be most enhanced by the speedy transport. From Paris to London machines might be employed that would carry 400 kilos of paying merchandise. With the expenditure fixed and with a definite freight limit, the clear object in the profit and loss consideration would be to make the freight as valuable as possible, with special regard to that which would be most enhanced by the speedy transport. From Paris to London machines might be employed that would carry 400 kilos of paying merchandise. With the expenditure fixed and with a definite freight limit, the clear object in the profit and loss consideration would be to make the freight as valuable as possible, with special regard to that which would be most enhanced by the speedy transport.

Now take the condition in which the ordinary housekeeper finds herself. Every time a price is raised, it matters not whether it is an extra cent demanded to help rehabilitate some street railway that, following extravagance in the past, is being helped by those in authority to a better status, with dividends guaranteed of 6 per cent, or whether the price of flour is increased, notwithstanding the quantities of wheat used to manufacture beer, just so often her income is cut down. She has to pay nine cents for a box of crackers that she could buy a short time ago for five cents. Last summer she found mackerel "very scarce" for food, although we were told to eat fish, and when she did get any they were so expensive that she could buy them only occasionally; yet in the fish hearing held in Boston recently, it was brought out in the inquiry that the supply of mackerel was so abundant last summer that there was no storage room for it, and large quantities were consequently thrown away. Yet no relief was guaranteed the housekeeper. The Food Administrator of Massachusetts held that 10 per cent net was a fairly liberal profit on fish. He even said that 200 per cent on a capital of \$10,000 was permissible if the volume of business was large enough to warrant it. He said nothing about the price paid by the income.

These are but a few of the problems that face the women of the country. Unfortunately, they have no one to investigate their home troubles or to work out some way in which depreciated home belongings can be renewed. Is it fair to put this unnecessary burden on the women of the country? Cannot big business be really big enough to see the individual problem that faces women? The Secretary of the Treasury considered, it is alleged, that the interest on the third

ILLINOIS WETS URGE REFERENDUM

Move Is Regarded as Another Effort to Delay the Final Ratification of the Pending Federal Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The wets are reported by the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois to be working for a referendum on ratification in Illinois of the national prohibition amendment. The Illinois edition of the American Issue of the Anti-Saloon League says:

"A number of shrewd arguments are being made in favor of having the people decide the question by popular vote. During the last session the wets defeated a referendum proposed for a state-wide vote. They did this to delay the death of their business. Now their proposal for a state referendum on ratification is made for the same purpose; namely, to delay, if possible, the death of their business. The wets will receive no difficulty for proposing the referendum now. The time has come to settle the saloon question throughout the nation by constitutional amendment through the legislatures of the various states, as provided by the Federal Constitution."

The United Societies for Local Self-Government which has been primarily a wet organization, has adopted an amendment to its constitution for Americanization and patriotism. The United Societies is composed principally of Chicagoans of foreign extraction. It has been the political power of the wets here, and has used its influence in the community vigorously and sometimes obtrusively.

In the current number of the Illinois edition of the American Issue, the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois charges that an examination of the United Societies "will easily reveal that the purpose of this organization is almost identical to that of the German-American Alliance."

LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Sun-Ray and the Flame

"Dear me!" exclaimed the sun-ray, as, reaching the flower, it was transformed into the many-hued richness which we call color; "93,000,000 miles in eight minutes. That's a quick journey, and all the wonderful, vast space I have traversed and the worlds, great and small, I have seen, to say nothing of that curious comet which I passed, with them to find myself at last here, in this tiny place, and oh! how cold it seems after the huge glowing home I have left. Never mind! Though the earth is small and cold, this flower was waiting for me with a welcome, and I am helping to cheer things up a bit, I am sure. Anyhow, I have my cousins, the other rays, all around me, so I don't feel lonely; and some of us, I have heard, go much longer journeys still before they reach their destinations, to odd places like Saturn and Neptune, which, I believe, are much colder and more dreary than the Earth. After all, it's all very interesting, with such quaint tiny things everywhere and the sounds so strange to me, and the delicious scents I never knew at home. I'm glad I came, though at first I was a trifle disappointed after all the tales I had heard before I started."

"Tales indeed!" cried the merry voice of the fine flame through the open window. "I could tell you some tales, young thing. Why, I took my journey from the sun in the early dawn of the earth's history, so long ago I'm sure neither of us could trouble to count it. I happened to stop on a huge fern frond, growing in a great forest of strange fir-like trees, with thick vegetation all around. I remember thinking it terribly solemn and gloomy after my bright home, surrounded, as I was, on all sides by the

tangle of dense evergreen forests; and there were no many-colored flowers or pretty birds there, such as you see now in your garden. That old world forest was in a marsh or lagoon, bedded deeply in rich mud; a few reptiles, big and ugly, wandered through, and beneath were other strange creatures in the slime. I could just see a distant river slowly wending its way through the dark aisles of the trees, but no boat was on it and no fisherman stood beside the bank. After a long while, my fern sank in the ooze and I took no very great notice of things after that for ages and ages, till one day I heard a sharp tapping noise and a grimy-faced man peered at me kindly in the dimness of a coal mine.

"Out I rolled from the mass of rock and away I was taken through dark tunnels, thinking to myself: 'This is worse than the forest of old.' Then up, ever upwards, and oh! At the top once again, I saw my mates, the sun-rays, just as happy and just as busy as they were back in those far-off years. Still shut up in my coal block, I sped away in a curious noisy thing they call a train, which reminded me a little of the big reptiles of the forest, it was so clumsy; and, finally, drawn by a dear brown horse, I came up here. After a while, the glad moment has come, and out I have jumped once again, and am curling and flaming and dancing and looking round this cozy room, so much nicer than the mine or the forest, and hearing you speaking outside as if you knew everything. I thought it was about time to tell you that you are only just beginning your adventures. I feel so young and happy myself, now I am free and shining again, that I really believe I, too, am only at the beginning once more!"

Tostig and Harold Invade England

Duke William, however, did not at first find his own Normans very willing to undertake such great and perilous enterprise as the conquest of England. They said it was their duty to fight for their Duke in any common war at home, but they were not bound out to follow him to get crowns beyond the sea. So he held an Assembly at Lillebonne, near the Seine, in a grand old hall—it was a new one then—which was pulled down some years back, and tried to persuade them. At first he met with great opposition, but the barons were gradually won over, chiefly by William's great friend, William Fitz-Osborn, though in the end they were rather tricked than persuaded. But when they were once in for it, however unwillingly, they did not draw back, but helped the Duke manfully. So Duke William began to get ready his fleet and army, and many men came to him, not only from his own duchy but from other countries. When King Harold heard of Duke William's preparations, he began to get ready the greatest host by land and by sea that had ever been known in England, and he set troops at different parts of the coast, wherever the Normans were likely to land. You see, this was very different from the way in which things were done in Aethelred's time. And most likely King Harold would have been able to keep the Normans out altogether, if he had had only the Normans to fight against; but it was as the Greek proverb says, "Even Herakles cannot fight against two." For early in the year Tostig had gone into Normandy to try to get Duke William to help him. But William was much wiser than Tostig, and he was not in so great a hurry. So Tostig had pretty much to shift for himself. But, soon after Easter, he had got together some ships somehow; so he came from Flanders to the Isle of Wight, and began to plunder and make people pay tribute to him, and then he plundered all the coast as far as Sandwich. Meanwhile King Harold was in London, getting together his great army, and as soon as he was ready, he marched toward Sandwich, and then Tostig sailed away. So King Harold spent the whole of the summer in the south, arranging his fleet and army, as I told you, for the defense of the coast. But they waited, and Duke William did not come. It was the hardest thing in the world to keep an army together in those days, and the wonder is that Harold was able to keep his great army together so long as he did. But, at last, on Sept. 8, after waiting so many months, there was nothing more for them to eat; so he was obliged to let his people go home again. That is, I mean, the great mass of the people of the southern shires, who were thus gathered together and taken away from their homes. Of course, he kept his own house-carls, and no doubt his kinsfolk and friends and his own thanes would mostly stay with him. If he could only have guarded the coast a few weeks longer, and if he had not been wanted elsewhere, things would have turned out very differently from what they did.

For when Tostig sailed away from Sandwich, he sailed to Lindsey, and there plundered . . . But the two earls, Edwin and Morkere, the sons of Aelfgar, came against him and drove him out, so he went away to Scotland to King Malcolm, and stayed there all the summer. According to the Norwegian account, he went to his cousin, King Swegen, in Denmark, and asked him to help him, saying how Cnut, his uncle, had conquered England, and now he, Swegen, could conquer it, too. But Swegen answered: "Cnut was a great man, and I am a small man. Cnut won many battles without slash or blow, while it is as much as I can do to keep Denmark." So Tostig went on into Norway to King Harold Hardrada, the brother of Saint Olaf, of whom you have heard before. This Harold Hardrada was thought to be the greatest warrior of the North and

had done all kinds of exploits in all parts of the world. He had served in the armies of the Eastern Emperors at Constantinople, who always kept a body of Scandinavian soldiers in their pay, and he had fought in Africa and Sicily, and had made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and after he came back to Norway he had carried on a long war with Swegen of Denmark. Tostig had told him that so great a warrior as he was would soon conquer England; and that, moreover, many of the people would join him, Tostig. But some of the Northmen thought it would not be so easy to conquer England; they said that our King Harold had with him his house-carls or Thingmen, any one of whom was a match for two men anywhere else. But at last Tostig persuaded Harold of Norway to set out. So say the Norwegians; but our English chronicles say nothing about Tostig going to Denmark or Norway; they seem rather to imply that Tostig found Harold Hardrada sailing about somewhere near Scotland or the north of England, and their accounts reads almost all of his coming into Britain was quite unexpected, which it could hardly have been if Tostig had been going about to Denmark and Norway. (Edward A. Freeman, in "Old English History for Children.")

The Jellyfish That Went Ashore

You know what jelly is and what a fish is; so, even if you've never seen a jellyfish, you can guess that a jellyfish looks just like jelly. He is almost all of a pale greenish color, except for a few circles and wavy lines of pink and blue near the center of him, which I suppose must be his eyes and mouth and stomach. He is shaped like a saucer or plate turned upside down, and when he swims, he draws his outer edges in all around, much like opening and closing an umbrella. To look at him, you might think that he was hardly a fish, but he lives in the water and eats and swims there; so there is no doubt about his being a fish.

Now, you would think that any fish would be glad to go to the many pleasant places which are just for his happiness in the beautiful blue and green ocean; but there was a jellyfish who had heard some crabs telling what a wonderful place the land was and, once or twice after that, he went near enough to the shore to see that the shore was sand that sparkled like gold and silver in the bright sunlight, and, back beyond the sand, bright green grass and blue and yellow flowers. One day the jellyfish found himself so near the land that all he had to do to reach the shore was to swim easily and let himself float when a wave came. Soon a wave came that washed him up on the sand. He could have easily gotten back into the water, if he had tried right away, but he was in a tiny pool on the sand, where the water about half covered him, and he wanted to stay there. He stayed there fast enough, for the waves soon began to go farther and farther and farther back from the shore.

At first, the jellyfish thought the sand was a pleasant warm bed on which to lie and sleep, and it was not so unpleasant while there were little pools of water left by the waves and he was in one of the largest pools. But the sun was warm and bright, and it was so busy drawing the drops of water up to the clouds that, before long, the pools had almost disappeared from the sand and the jellyfish wished that he had remained in the water where he belonged. There was nothing here for him to eat and little to drink, and he had never been so warm in all his life.

There was a starfish near the jellyfish, who could move about just a little on the sand, and the jellyfish called to him, "Starfish, can you help me get back into the water?"

"Yes," replied the sea urchin, "you can get back there, if you are patient;

Surprises

A slim young tree stood in the middle of the cactus garden. Opinions were divided as to whether it were really a tree; for, although it was tall, it had only a few big leaves which flopped about in a rather weedy way. But it was such a modest, slender young thing that all felt friendly to it from the first. Besides, the cactuses knew the gardener would not have placed it amongst them, the show flowers of the garden, if the tree had not had something interesting about it.

"And we, of all plants, ought to know that a flower can't be guessed from its leaves," said the fat, podgy cactus that looked like a collection of pincushions most of the year, until its bright pink flowers sprang out.

"Still, I must say those weedy stalks and floppy leaves don't promise much in the way of blossom," whispered a cactus whose tall spikes of yellow were making a great show. "Something graceful and hanging, no doubt, which will be out one day and over the next. Nothing lasting, like our blossoms."

Next day something graceful and hanging was actually seen, a bell-like flower, tightly closed, drooping shyly under the topmost crown of leaves. Contrary to expectation, the flower was a lovely and uncommon shade of purple. While the cactuses were engaged in congratulating the tree on its pretty bloom, behold, the bell suddenly opened and showed a deep crimson lining.

"Why, that's quite a wonderful color," cried the cactuses. "Certainly this is a garden of surprises," and they looked very amiably indeed at the newcomer, who was improving their garden so much with its performance. But the next moment the humming bird flew out from the purple flower in great excitement, crying: "Why, there are lots of flowers!"

There, when the cactuses looked, if there were not many small crimson trumpets, starting from inside the big flap.

"The first affair was not a flower at all, but merely the overcoat for my blossoms," said the slim young tree, swaying its leaves mildly. "I did not like to set you right, as I am such a newcomer, and, besides, it was kind of you to call it a flower."

The humming bird just then came flying back from the roses, with the news that they said the inside of the big flap looked just like a cabbage. "After it has been pickled," said the humming bird. "They come from England, and they say it is a most remarkable color and even a rose has never, to their knowledge, been able to blush as deeply as that."

Then the humming bird flew busily back to the tree, to ask if any more purple bells were going to push out.

"I love those little flowers full of nectar," it said.

But the tree only swayed its leaves and murmured it had only one flower. "It is my first attempt," it said gently.

"Well, well, you are doing your best," said the humming bird kindly, and off it flew to the roses, who put forth new blooms every hour.

Next day, however, every one was surprised to see the big flap had

turned back, showing a new purple bell underneath. Well, that was something to talk about, especially when the flap opened to show quantities of fresh little red flowers again.

"Do your flowers grow out of one another, then?" cried the cactuses. "Ours grow out of our leaves some-

so many flowers, not even a rose tree," cried the humming bird.

"No, no, I have only one bloom this year," said the slim young tree, modest as ever; and certainly there was one great branch hanging down, covered with deep green pods. The cactuses had never seen any plant per-

About Ships and Their Launching

At countless places in the United States and in England, Scotland and Ireland, men are today busy at building ships—ships large and small, ships of steel, ships of wood, ships of concrete. They are hammering away by night and day, perfect boards of little black men, swarming all over the shipyards and the partly finished ships themselves. They vie with each other in contests to see who can drive the most rivets in a given length of time, and one great ship is no sooner launched than the men begin work on another. For ships, almost more than anything else, are needed to enable the Allies to win the great war. All the troops, all the food, all the munitions, all the nurses and war workers have to be transported to France aboard ships. Hence the great cry for ships, always more ships.

At last a shot was fired. The crowd

thrilled and then watched intently for the first movement of the ship. It came, and all stood perfectly still as, slowly but surely, the vessel gained speed in slipping down her "ways." Then, gently and smoothly, it struck the water and bounded forward into the stream. And at that the people suddenly found their voices; they cheered, they shouted and they tossed their caps into the air.

With just such easy efficiency does each new vessel take the stream today. There is, commonly, the same crowd to look on and cheer, the same little ceremony of christening the ship; yet how much more thrilling, how much more significant, is the launching of a ship, in this year of 1918, when the whole company of Allies is awaiting its help in the winning of the world war.

One enormous shipyard, which was

famous long before the war broke out,

is that of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland.

The Alexandra Dock, opened in 1889,

made the harbor at Belfast one of the most

spacious in the United Kingdom; the harbor is now managed by a board of

harbor commissioners, and the ship-

building trade has grown enormously.

But, of course, in 1918 it was still

ocean liners that were being built

there; or, at least, those were the

ships of which one heard the most.

If you had been there, on a certain

summer day of that year, you might

have seen the launching of one of

these ocean liners, belonging to the

White Star Company, a giant of 15,000 tons, too.

All of Belfast was agog that day.

The smooth-gliding, double-decked

trams clanged their bells more loudly

than ever; motors dashed in all di-

rections; men and women gesticulated

and shouted; the always-bustling,

noisy city was almost equaling the

loud bursts of enthusiasm which it

knew on each 12th day of

July. Never had the trams been so

crowded; upstairs and down, people

were packed in solidly, and they even

huddled upon the narrow stairway

which led to the upper car and clung

widely to the step. Every one wanted

to make his way out to Queen's Island,

where the launching was to take

place. Arrived at the great dock, off

trooped the people under the burning

sun, to seek the best places available.

The dock seemed miles long, the

crowds surging this way and that,

small boys shouting and elbowing

and climbing lamp-posts and piles of

rope. On all sides people were ex-

The Sociable Burro

The night that Katharine and Harold and their parents arrived at Rocky Mountain Park, they didn't walk about or notice much except the wonderful mountains which towered whenever one might look, but in the morning the children were ready for any adventure. Harold wanted to start off at once for Long's Peak, which ascent takes about 10 hours of hard climbing, and Katharine wished to go to the top of the three-pronged mountain, called after Roosevelt, Teddy's Teeth, to see if the prongs were real teeth.

"Come to breakfast, children," called their mother; "I will be time to decide where to go after we have eaten. I don't think that we will take any long walks today."

"I want to climb a mountain, mamma," begged both children. " Didn't we come here to climb mountains?"

"No; we came here to enjoy the mountains," answered Mr. Kenyon, "and I never saw a place from which you could see so many mountains by just stepping outside the door. Do you know that you are really up among the mountains already, seven thousand five hundred feet above the level of the ocean?"

"It will," encouraged the sea urchin stoutly. "You needn't doubt that one little hole quiet and be patient."

"We must be most in the clouds," said Katharine.

"Will a little cloud-boat come and give us some day and take us for a sail around the mountains?" asked little Harold.

"A cloud might touch us some rainy day," said Mr. Kenyon.

When breakfast was over, the children hurried out of doors, and, in a minute, both ran breathlessly in again to their mother. "Mamma! there's a little horse in back of our house," said Katharine.

"Yes, mamma, the cutest little horse," cried Harold, clapping his hands. "Come and see him."

"Is he tied to a tree?" asked Mrs. Kenyon.

"No, he's just standing there," answered Katharine. "But, please, come quickly or he may go away."

"I can't work my way just now," her mother answered; "perhaps your father can go."

So off both children trotted to their father, who was comfortably reading a book. "Come and see our little horse, papa

POSTAGE STAMPS OF LEVANT

This article begins a series of discussions on postage stamps which have been current in the Ottoman Empire. The stamps considered are those issued by other governments than the Turkish Government which have maintained postal systems in the Levant.

British Stamps

LONDON, England.—The war has drawn the attention of philatelists to several countries or groups of countries, and the Levant is certainly one of these. An excellent study for the modern collector is the Levant, an interesting history, with no impossible rarities to impede the enthusiast, and a future—well, the future is rather a problem. Time, however, will show whether the post offices of the Orient will flourish as of old.

The title, Levant, is an ambiguous one, and is rather misleading. The general conception, from the average collector's point of view, is a collection of post offices in the Turkish capital. Speaking from a geographical standpoint, the Levant refers to Asia Minor and Syria. In a strictly philatelic sense, however, the Levant embraces a wide and varied area, including Salonika, Jerusalem, and Baghdad.

Briefly, it is a collection of foreign post offices spread over the Ottoman Empire. At present these may be said to be non-existent, owing to hostilities, so it is with the work done by these posts prior to the present conditions, that this article deals.

When reviewing the postage stamps of the Levant as a whole, the postal issues of no fewer than nine different countries must be taken into consideration. Of this group, three at least—Austria, France and Russia—possessed a postal system within the Ottoman dominion as early as the Eighteenth Century. This was, of course, by a courier service, and long before postage stamps came into use at all.

This, however, is outside our sphere of action at present, and it will only be necessary to deal with each country from the time when postage stamps were used. With the exception of Russia and Austria, and at a more recent date, France, no special issue was brought out by the different Powers for use in their Levantine post offices. Overprinting was the general rule; and in early days, ordinary stamps were used which can only be detected by the foreign postmark.

Before going further, it will be best to give the names of the nine countries which had offices in the Levant, and these are: Austria, Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Rumania and Egypt. Not unnaturally, the presence of the foreign post offices was unpopular with the Turks. Not alone was it an annual loss to the Ottoman postal revenue, but their presence there, more especially in Constantinople, was always distasteful to the native population. From time to time efforts were made to have the post offices removed, but the powers were unwilling to give way individually, and they could not come to any mutual understanding. So the offices remained.

Falling in their attempt to suppress the nuisance, the Turks started a campaign to hamper the foreign postal services. One of their boldest moves was to forbid the carrying of foreign mail bags emanating from these offices, but this opposition was easily overcome. During the political disturbances in 1895, the foreign postal officials had a very rough time, and a goodly number found themselves placed under arrest and later imprisoned. About eight years ago, when the Turkish postal department was reorganized, a fresh outbreak against the obnoxious offices ensued; and it was during this period of unrest that it was proposed, as a kind of compromise, that all the foreign post offices should be amalgamated into one central office. This only applied to Constantinople, and really the only violent opposition all through had been against the offices situated within the area of the Ottoman capital. The other places, such as Salonika, were so cosmopolitan that local prejudice was never very acute, and it was from the capital that all the trouble emanated. Nothing, however, came of these proposals of suppression or of compromise, and the postal business of the different powers concerned went on much as usual.

As a last resource, the Turkish postal authorities hit upon quite a novel plan to undermine the influence and position of the foreign post offices. Quantities of the current Turkish stamps were overprinted, with the native character "B," and these were sold to foreign residents at a discount, in order to try and induce them to use the Ottoman post offices in preference to those of their own country, whichever that happened to be. The scheme was, however, only a partial success and made no headway. These stamps were sold at 20 per cent below the face value. The anxiety on the part of the Turkish officials was really not to be wondered at, when it is taken into account that there were at the time over 100 opposition offices throughout the Ottoman empire.

This article deals only with the stamps of Great Britain; the remaining countries will be referred to later. The first mention of a British postal service in Turkey appears to have been in 1823. This, of course, was eight years before the introduction of postage stamps, and the work carried out was chiefly of an official character.

The philatelic history of the British Levant begins with the Crimean War, when the army opened post offices at Constantinople, Scutari, and at the base in the Crimea. The stamps used were the current English, and these can only be recognized by the postmarks. There are two varieties of postmark, both oval in shape, and consisting of horizontal lines. One has a crown with a cross or star on either side, and the other a larger star with

an "O" on either side. The device, in both cases, is of a very rough and ready description, and these remained in use until the armies evacuated in the summer of 1857. The postal rate in vogue at the time was 3d per $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. The old English stamps found with the Crimean cancellations are the 1d. red and 2d. blue of 1854; the octagonal 6d. and 1s.; and the 4d. with the large garter. A few weeks after the evacuation, a British post office for general service was opened in Constantinople, and here again ordinary stamps are used, bearing a cancellation consisting of a large initial "C," set in an oval formed of 13 thin parallel bars. Later, a cancellation was used consisting of an ordinary circular date stamp, the inscription reading, "British Post Office, Constantinople."

The offices opened at Beirut in 1873 and in Smyrna in 1872 were provided with special cancellation stamps "G06" for Beirut and "F87" for Smyrna. Stamps found with a postmark consisting of an oval containing the letter "S" emanate from the post office at Istanbul, the native quarter of the Ottoman capital. The office is Saloniaka, opened in 1906, always used an ordinary circular date stamp.

During this time, ordinary British postage stamps were on sale at the different offices at the rate of 2½d. the piastre; and this practice continued up till April, 1885. It may be mentioned here that ordinary unsurcharged King George stamps are at present being used in Saloniaka.

The first English stamps to be overprinted for use in the Levant were the 2½d., 5d. and 2s. of the 1884 issue, these being surcharged "40 paras," "80 paras," and "12 piastres" respectively. The surcharging was done in complete sheets of 240 in the first two values and in sheets of 112 in the high denomination. It should be remembered that the first printing of the half-crown stamp was on blue, other printings being on ordinary white paper. All three are readily obtainable for the average collector. The 2s. 6d. on blued paper is, however, a fairly scarce stamp, and good used copies are always salable.

In 1887, the 2½d., 5d. and 10d. of the Jubilee issue were surcharged, and a temporary shortage of the 40 paras early in 1893 was the cause of the appearance of a provisional, when a supply of the ½d. vermilion was overprinted "40 paras" by means of a locally made hand stamp. These stamps were ordered not to be sold over the counter in the ordinary way, but to be affixed to letters by the postal officials. The stamp was in use for only a week, when the supply of 40 paras on 2½d. turned up, the remainder of the provisionals were then sold. The fact that a quantity—6000 were overprinted—of the ½d. value were available in the country, proves beyond doubt that other denominations in addition to the ones surcharged were used in the Levant at the time. As a matter of fact, the ½d., 1d., 1s. and 2s. were always on sale at the British post offices. This stamp has been extensively imitated, and collectors should be careful not to pay fancy prices for any specimens.

The first Edwardian stamp to be surcharged was the 2½d. blue, which appeared in February, 1902, and the other values followed in due course. The high value of the early days apparently fell into disuse; but in 1905 the necessity for a high value was greatly felt, and the 5s. K.E. appeared overprinted "24 piastres." About the same time, a series of 10 values from ½d. to 1s. was issued, overprinted "Levant." The first King Georges to be used were the ½d. and 1d.; and these appeared in September, 1911, overprinted "Levant." Two years later five values appeared—"30 paras" on 1½d., 1 piastre on 2½d., 1½ piastres on 3d., 1½ piastres on 4d., and 4 piastres on 10d.

There is one other provisional to be noted, an Edwardian. A shortage of the 1 piastre stamp occurred at Beirut in July, 1906, and the deficiency was met by surcharging a number of the 2d. so that the provisional bears two overprints—"Levant" and "1 Piastre." The quantity required was only to enable the outgoing mail to proceed, so but 480 stamps were surcharged. This is quite a scarce stamp, and is quoted at £12 in the catalogue.

MONTREAL SAILORS INSTITUTE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Que.—One of the oldest organizations of this port is the Montreal Sailors Institute, which has just held its fifty-eighth annual meeting. Some interesting facts about the port were given in the report for the year. During the navigation season of 1917 the aggregate arrivals from sea amounted to 579 vessels. Of these 499 were British, 58 American, 15 Belgian, 3 Norwegian, 1 French, 1 Italian, 1 Danish and 1 Greek. In spite of the war there was an increase in the arrivals of transatlantic vessels over recent years, although the tonnage was slightly less, and the number of sailors manning the ships has decreased considerably. That the work of the institute has been appreciated by the men of the sea may be seen from the fact that the aggregate attendance of seamen was 27,410, while the daily average was 140. No fewer than 8600 seamen attended the concerts given by the institute, and 499 took total abstinence pledges.

WOMEN IN CIVIL SERVICE Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Following the example of many large corporations in the United Kingdom, the United States and in Canada, the Dominion Government is about to take certain steps looking to the comfort and welfare of the large number of women engaged in the civil service of Canada. It is said that about half of the employees in the civil service are women and for the future they are to be provided with club quarters, which will include a large rest room and rooms which are to be devoted to Red Cross and other patriotic work. The quarters are to be known as the Halcyon Club.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Taxing Excessive Profits

DAYTON (O.) NEWS—Representative Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, makes the announcement that the new tax law which is called for by the President will be aimed directly at those people who have made large profits as a result of the war. It appears to be fitting that an endeavor to carry out such a plan should be made. Men whose profits have soared because we are at war should in all fairness be called upon to pay special taxes in support of the war. Most of the people find that their chances to accumulate and save money have been reduced owing to the higher prices which have come since the beginning of the war and as a result of the demands which are made upon them for subscription in support of the various war activities. Those who are engaged in enterprises which have been made excessively profitable by reason of the high prices which they are getting for their products can present no fair argument against the proposition to tax them in accordance with their ability to pay. There can be no question of class legislation or political expediency in the framing of the new law.

New Money

IDAHO STATESMAN—Jefferson had no use for a navy, and during his administration openly fought all plans for the creation of an adequate American naval force, but it is Jefferson's picture that we find on one side of the new \$2 bills, and on the other side is a picture of one of our latest super-dreadnaughts. The federal reserve banks are putting out the new wartime currency, which is designed to take the place of the silver certificates being withdrawn as our minted supply of silver dollars is being melted into silver bars for foreign shipment. The new issue of paper money includes also a \$1 bill which is decorated with what is styled as "a vigorous representation of the American eagle," wings spread and clutching an American flag in its claws in warlike attitude. Washington's likeness will adorn the reverse side of the \$1 issue.

To Stop Waste of Paper

NEW YORK MAIL—America has made a tremendous drain on its forests to supply it with the paper it demands. The paper mills have stripped the East of trees, the woods of which are serviceable. Canada is paying heavy tribute. Now there is call for the government to turn over the forests of the Pacific states and of Alaska. To make one pound of paper requires two pounds of coal where water power is not employed. Paper requires a long haul. Industrial process requires so much energy as paper making does in turning wood into microscopic shreds and then transforming into the multitude of forms in which we receive it and know it by the term "paper." It costs from 4 to 6 cents to produce an ordinary newspaper. Yet newspapers are sold at a fraction of this. Must not the public be educated to get more out of their newspapers and other periodicals by placing a higher value on them?

SWISS AND GERMAN TRADE DOMINATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

ZURICH, Switzerland.—With the expiration of the temporary commercial treaty at the end of April, the Swiss-German relations have become very

acute. Germany has shown herself so utterly regardless of all sense of decency and fairness toward her weaker neighbor in the terms she demands in the new treaty, that the Swiss have the greatest difficulty in suppressing their indignation. In fact, some of the more independent newspapers have made such vigorous protests against Germany's domineering attitude, as to bring down the wrath of the Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung, the official organ of the German Government. That journal has addressed a stern warning to the Swiss press, and the Swiss people, declaring that Switzerland receives from Germany coal and iron really as a sort of charity, as poor Switzerland is utterly unable to furnish Germany with any adequate return in foodstuffs or other commodities. Therefore, Switzerland, and especially Swiss public opinion, ought to show the utmost gratitude, reverence and politeness toward her German benefactor, otherwise Germany will find other neutral countries which will be very glad to take her coal and iron. This minatory language made the worst possible impression in Switzerland, and newspapers of all parties and nationalities hastened to protest against such threats from an official German quarter. Even the former pro-Germans in Switzerland—and there were very many of these—are no longer heard of, and it is said they have all become "neutrals."

In the negotiations now proceeding for a new commercial treaty, it is not only the exorbitant prices for coal which Germany demands that have irritated the Swiss, but also the demand that the Swiss industry should cease all exports to the Entente countries. This would mean absolute ruin to Switzerland, since it would involve such disastrous consequences to France and Italy that both those countries would certainly stop all transit of foodstuffs and raw materials to Switzerland.

Germany's arrogance has had perhaps one good result in that it has forced the federal authorities to perceive the folly committed in allowing German finance to gain control of some of the most valuable natural resources of Switzerland. This is especially the case with some of the most important water-powers which have gone into the hands of private companies controlled by German banks and German electrical concerns. The development of these companies thus

controlled cannot be used as a weapon against Germany's exorbitant demands for her coal, for instance, without causing new and serious conflicts with the German Government, which, of course, would back up the interests of German capital in Switzerland.

There are already signs that Swiss industry is beginning to revolt against this German domination. One of the most notable instances is that of the "Globus," the largest department store in the country, with great stores at Zürich, Basle and other centers. The control of this company got into the hands of the German minority shareholders sometime ago, through chicanery. At the annual meeting, held recently, the Swiss majority of the shareholders turned out the pro-German board. The first step of the newly elected Swiss board was to clear out the German managers and replace them with genuine Swiss citizens.

The German control of the "Globus" was typical of German methods wherever they are allowed full play. The German managers, as far as possible, bought everything in Germany, including even those goods which Switzerland produces better and cheaper. They had the audacity to offer their customers German chocolate, though everybody knows that Swiss chocolate is the best and cheapest in the world.

This case of the "Globus" will doubtless be followed by others, as the Swiss are beginning to realize the danger of allowing their great businesses to be controlled by Germans. The special danger for all Swiss enterprises, with German managers, is that they may be put on the Entente "black list" and prevented from getting their raw materials and other supplies from the allied countries.

The whole question of German com-

mercial penetration in peace times is attracting the serious attention of Swiss industrial and commercial circles. The Swiss Sample Fair now being held at Basle is a striking instance of Swiss effort to meet the German competition. Some of the most interesting exhibits there are just those articles—such as ready-made clothing, for example—which before the war were specialties of German manufacture for export to Switzerland. The Swiss, in fact, are doing everything in their power to offset German industrial competition and prevent their country from being flooded with cheap German products as soon as the war is over.

The propaganda of the Helvetian Society, and the support of certain courageous journals at Zürich and Berne, are doing much to help in purging Switzerland from this German influence. But the most efficient help of all comes from Germany herself in the short-sighted provocative attitude of the German Government which is irritating and aggravating Swiss public opinion.

CANADA'S INDUSTRIAL EFFORT Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board recently gave out some illuminating figures regarding Canada's industrial war efforts, at the same time saying that more of constructive commendation and less "knocking" would be beneficial to the country. In the course of his remarks, Sir Joseph said that there was under construction in Canada at the present time one-quarter of the total merchant tonnage produced in the United Kingdom last year, and of this tonnage 80 per cent would be completed this year. Had it not been for a fire in one yard, it would have turned out one-eighth of the total tonnage produced in Great Britain last year. "The two limiting factors," added the chairman, "are that only so much money has been available for the work, while no plates or beams are being rolled in Canada. In British Columbia we are spending \$500,000." In a recent report of the War Cabinet of England, it was stated that 15 per cent of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Munitions in the last six months of 1917 was made in Canada and 55 per cent of all the 18-pounder shrapnel used by the British forces on all the fronts was made in Canada. The board had spent \$1,500,000, while the aggregate of orders placed was \$1,175,000.

J. WALDO SMITH, on whom Columbia University, New York City, has just conferred the honorary degree of D.S., is one of the great constructive engineers and builders of the United States, who has specialized in the creation of water supply systems, beginning in a humble way in his native

AT DRASIC PRICE REDUCTIONS

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Albert O. Brown

of Manchester, N. H., who is to be president of the Constitutional Convention just organized to revise the organic law of the Granite State, is a Dartmouth College graduate, and is a trustee of that institution. Since 1911 he has been chairman of the State Tax Commission, having previously specialized as counsel for the State in railroad tax appeals and having identified himself with progressive and thoroughgoing methods of producing and collecting state incomes. His business and banking interests in New Hampshire manufacturing and financial institutions are many. Northwood was the place of his birth, and his professional education was received at the Law School of Boston University.

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This case of the "Globus

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

GRADING WESTERN WOOL ON ARRIVAL

Provisions Being Made by the Boston Market for Consignments From Western Growers—Draft of a Plan

BOSTON, Mass.—The local wool market continues, in a quiet way, to make provision for consignments from Western growers, with a view to having the wool, as it arrives, graded by the Valuation Committee in Boston. In this regard a plan has been drafted in a letter to Charles Nichols, Wool Administrator, from F. N. Graves & Co., of Boston, in which it is pointed out that a great saving may be brought about. The letter says in substance:

"May we call to your attention, and ask for its adoption by you, the issuance of an order covering the point, viz.: Wool may be valued by the authorized committees at the Eastern seaboard markets on advance samples, while the wools are in transit, such samples to be of sufficient weight to accompany the wool in each car, and gross weight of the same, as shown on the bill of lading, as well as the estimate of shrinkage of the entire lot, giving also the estimated per cent of each grade of fine, half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood, combing and clothing wools, and the estimated shrinkage of each grade, as well as the average shrinkage of the lot as a whole."

This sample must first pass through the home office of the licensed Eastern dealer and be further examined, and submitted to the Valuation Committee with the signed guarantee that the wool in bulk shall be equal to the sample submitted.

"This is the adoption by the government of a long established method of doing business between dealers and the mills; and we can safely say 75 per cent of the business of Eastern dealers has been conducted on a guarantee sample basis for years. Millions of pounds of wool change hands yearly on samples very much smaller than mentioned. The advantages derived by such a ruling by you are a saving of time and money."

The wools in bulk, after valuation, could be rerouted on the bill of lading direct to the mills to which they have been allotted, thus saving at least a per cent expense."

Crimmins & Peirce Co., of this city have purchased on consignment 350,000 pounds of the new clip in the State of Oregon, the largest single sale for that district thus far.

A larger clip than that of last year is forthcoming from Illinois, where the growers have been asking 65@67c. for the better grades. The slightly higher price of 70 cents a pound was asked in Kentucky. Choice medium grades in the bright wool sections were offered at 67@69c. a pound with St. Louis as one of the approved centers for distribution in that section.

About 68 cents has been the asking price in Indiana, and 65 cents in Michigan. Operations now, however, are regulated by government restrictions, with the limited margin of profit, so that sales cannot be consummated in the above-named sections except on a consignment basis, although the growers are anxious to sell.

The mills in some cases have had difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of wool for their contracts in time to keep them steadily employed, and in other cases contracts with the government were allowed to run out, and renewed only when preparations were made for a much larger army.

It seems now as though the new clip, with the exception of the fine grades, which are used chiefly in civilian goods, would be very nearly taken up by the mills that are already making, or are about to begin on government contracts.

France is the chief buyer today in the South American market; England and the United States having practically withdrawn. Prices remain about the same there as heretofore.

Two recent appointments of interest to the trade include John W. Scott, as head of the Textile Division of the War Industries Board, and E. W. Houghton, as the government administrator of pulled wools, the latter having offices in the building of Hallowell, Jones & Donald, on Summer Street, in this city.

Another distributing center at Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been added this week to those already mentioned.

The men's wear market is exceedingly quiet as far as civilian business is concerned, and it is difficult at present to form any opinion as to when this branch of the trade will receive the allotments of wool needed for its work. The women's wear trade is in a similar position.

It seems inevitable that certain substitute cloths for wool will be found to offer to the trade in another year, if war conditions prevail, as it is deemed better for the civilian than the soldier to go without the woollen garment if there is not a sufficient quantity of cloth for both.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY

MONTREAL, Que.—A circular issued to the stockholders of the Canadian Car & Foundry Company says that the bank loans of the parent company have been paid off and that those of the subsidiaries aggregate less than \$1,000. The net profits of the company in April were the largest in the history of the company.

REAL ESTATE

A large block of Roxbury real estate figures prominently in the latest realty transactions in the Boston market. In that district two four-story brick apartment houses at 129-137 Hutchings Street, have been sold by Edna N. Pope to Isaac Hirsch. The total assessed valuation is \$65,600, with \$7900 on the 14,306 square feet of land in the lot.

CITY SALES

A large city proper sale is that whereby the Beacon Chocolate Company takes title from Maria Ceppi, trustee, to 101-107 Broadway, South End. There is a five-story brick building and a frame building, and 22,291 square feet of land, all assessed on \$43,100. The lot carries \$28,100. Stephen A. Drew was the broker in this transaction.

In the West End, David Gelman has sold to the Lowell Institution for Savings, the property at 76 and 76A Leverett Street, comprising two five-story brick structures and 2570 square feet of land, the later taxed on \$10,700. The entire assessed valuation is \$27,700.

South End property which has changed hands is at 43 Concord Square. It includes a three-story and basement brick house and 2626 square feet of land, all assessed on \$10,000, with \$4700 on the lot. Otto Gibell sells to Frank H. Stevens.

The four-story brick building and 1000 square feet of land at 11 to 13 Storer Street, between Atlantic Avenue and India Square, have been sold by Osgood K. Pratt to William J. Spinney. The total assessment for taxing purposes is \$14,000, of which the land carries \$12,000.

SALES IN CAMBRIDGE

Carolina R. Newcomb has sold to Marjorie L. Cox for occupancy the attractive residence at 182 Brattle Street, Cambridge. It is assessed for \$27,000.

Arthur W. Krey has sold to Anna Davis Dawes for occupancy a single house at 47 Mt. Vernon Street, Cambridge, assessed for \$8500. Benjamin P. Ellis of Harvard Square was the broker in both these transactions.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

RUTLAND RAILROAD

	1918	Increase
Open revenue	\$388,715	\$59,700
Open income	72,039	6,822
From Jan. 1—		
Open revenue	\$1,356,101	\$34,639
Open income	30,988	*185,051

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1918	Increase
Gross revenue	\$55,100	\$24,598
Open income	111,751	*59,901
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	\$2,205,288	\$508,613
Open income	139,362	*460,255

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

	1918	Increase
4th week May	\$504,647	\$29,396
Month May	1,484,325	59,687
From Jan. 1	8,083,958	972,768

	STE. MARIE	Increase
April—	1918	1917
Open revenue	\$1,514,160	\$1,676,942
Open net	91,029	404,655
From Jan. 1—		
Open revenue	5,522,278	5,721,628
Open income	164,406	1,153,488

NEW YORK RAILWAYS

	1918	Increase
Open revenue	\$983,452	*\$50,156
Open income	231,943	*16,866
Net income	65,393	2,653
10 months—		
Open revenue	9,967,978	578,164
Open income	2,318,395	478,588
Net income	9,055	460,588

	GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY	Increase
Month of May	\$7,230,026	*\$13,873
5 months—	31,398,962	*92,495

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metals	60	65
Aetna Explos	14½	14%
Barnett O. G.	49	51
Big Ledge	1½	1½
Butte Detroit	3½	5-32
Caledonia	31	41
Calumet & Jer.	1½	1½
Canada Co.	1½	1½
Cash Boy	6	8
Chev Motors	123	125
Cons Arizona	1½	2
Cons Copper	6½	6½
Coden & Co.	6½	7
Curtiss	35	37
D. C. Coms	1½	1½
Emerson	2	2½
Eureka	1½	1½
Federal Oil	2½	2½
First Nat. Cap.	1½	2½
Goldfield Cons	3½	3½
Green Monster	2½	3½
Granover	1½	1½
Hoechst Mining	4½	4½
Howe Sound	3½	4½
Jerome Verde	8	10
Kerr Lake	5½	6½
Lake Torp. Boat.	4½	5½
March	3½	3½
McKin Dar	40	43
Merritt	25½	26
Midwest Oil	108	110
Midwest Refining	109½	111
New Cornelia	18	19
Nixn	55	60
N.Y. P. & R.	40	45
Okla P. & R.	7	7½
Oklumke	5½	6½
Peerless	13	16
Penn Ky.	5	5½
Sapulpa Ref.	9	9½
Sequoyah Oil	1½	1½
Shawinigan Gulf	10	20
Smith Motor	1½	1½
Stanton	1½	1½
Standard Motor	11½	12½
Submarine Boat	16½	17
Texana	80	90
United Motors	28½	30
Un. Verde Ext.	35	40
U. S. Steam	6½	6½
Vacuum Oil	3½	4½
Wright Martin	10	10½

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Chev Motors	123	125
Cons Arizona	1½	2
Cons Copper	6½	6½
Coden & Co.	6½	7
Curtiss	35	37
D. C. Coms	1½	1½
Emerson	2	2½
Eureka	1½	1½
Federal Oil	2½	2½
First Nat. Cap.	1½	2½
Goldfield Cons	3½	3½
Green Monster	2½	3½
Granover	1½	1½
Hoechst Mining	4½	4½
Howe Sound	3½	4½
Jerome Verde	8	10
Kerr Lake	5½	6½
Lake Torp. Boat.	4½	5½
March	3½	3½
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Aetna Explos	14½	14%
Barnett O. G.	49	51
Big Ledge	1½	1½
Butte Detroit	3½	5

MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

BEACON

A Country-City Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls

An unusual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The city school home is located in a most attractive residential section. HILLSVIEW, the country estate of the school, is situated in the Blue Hills. Here the pupils enjoy all outdoor games, both summer and winter sports. Day students are called for and sent home by automobile if desired. Country day students are taken to and from the school farm by automobile. Arrangements may be made for taking children throughout the summer at HILLSVIEW.

FOR THE GIRLS—Household arts—cooking, home care, furnishing and decoration—gardening and horticulture.
FOR THE BOYS—Manual training, carpentry, forestry and gardening.
FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS—Nature study, music, kindergarten, primary, intermediate, academic and college preparatory courses.

COLLEGE TRAINED LEADERS—Who are sympathetic with the individual girl and boy. For illustrated booklet address

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1140 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SUMMER SESSION
Bryant & Stratton School

BOSTON, MASS.

"The School of National Reputation"

July 8 to August 16. Tuition for complete session \$35. Special war courses to fit for Government positions. Special courses adapted for School Teachers desiring to train for Private Secretaries or the teaching of Commercial Branches. The School will assist you to get good room and board at a reasonable price.

J. W. BLAISDELL, Prin., 334 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Write for catalog giving full particulars.

BLAKE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

SUMMER SESSION (JULY—SEPTEMBER)

An Opportunity for Your Boy This school has solved the problem of the summer vacation for the boy whose father has fallen behind in his studies during the school year he can easily make up the work and receive the benefit of the advanced powers of teachers of experience who understand how to prepare boys for college. Each boy receives free two to three hours of private tuition daily. Classes are limited to five boys, consequently the progress is very rapid. Two weeks of regular school work is covered in the summer and Winter sessions. Consequently boys approaching draft age may be rapidly prepared for college.

Reservations should be made early in season; rate is \$200.

If you have a boy from 12 to 18 years of age you will be interested in our new booklet. Address Secretary.

Roxbury Latin School

Founded 1648

Examinations for admission will be held at Roxbury Latin School, Avenue Avenue at 9 A. M., on Saturday, June 8. Courses of six and four years. No one over fourteen admitted to the six-year course, applicants for this course usually come from Grade Seven. Opportunity for Boy Scout training. A large number of boys attend the schools of West Roxbury, present Roxbury and Jamaica Plain included in the free district (Old Roxbury). Catalogue on application.

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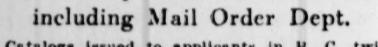
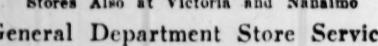
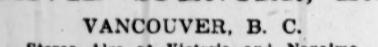
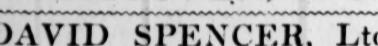
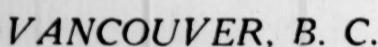
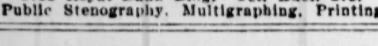
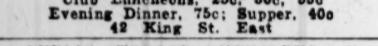
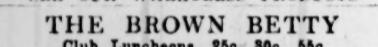
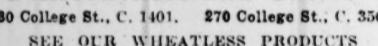
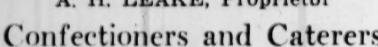
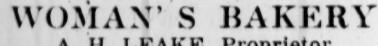
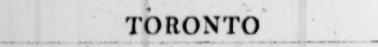
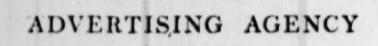
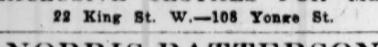
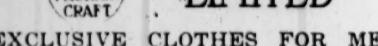
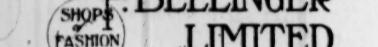
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GREEK NOT TO BE ABANDONED

Prof. A. T. Murray of Stanford University Foresees a Revival of Interest in Classics as Part of After-the-War Reaction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

STANFORD UNIVERSITY. Cal.—That there is not the slightest danger that the study of the Greek language will be abandoned in educational institutions, or that any permanent impetus to that end will result from certain fundamental changes now going on in national and racial thought habits, of which changes the present widespread readjustments in educational subject matter and methods are indicative, is the opinion of Prof. Augustus Taber Murray, of the department of Greek, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, as expressed in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

In fact, in Professor Murray's opinion, there will be after the war natural reaction against the present utilitarian and materialistic standards in favor of those that offer more of the inspirational and cultural qualities and in which Greek will find a larger place than it now has in our present educational system.

"I do not wish to prophesy any great Greek classic revival," he said, "but I do believe that after the present international upheaval there will be a great release of spiritual forces that will create an atmosphere in which Greek will naturally thrive. And yet, educational ideals have changed so fundamentally in recent years that the classics will never again be regarded as the two fundamentals of our educational system."

The immediate effect of the war, with its concurrent and attendant conditions, on the study of Greek," said Professor Murray, "is of course to cause a great decrease in the number of those studying the language. This situation may, however, be accounted for in many ways." The very necessities of the time, for example, explained Professor Murray, in effect, tend strongly to cause young men to enter industrial and allied professions in large numbers, for there is much work to be done and it must be done quickly. Then there is every reason just now why men of draft age should limit their studies, concentrating upon those branches which bear more directly upon the work upon which they intend to enter. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the college attendance is only about 40 per cent of the normal number, with a relatively small number of upper classes.

"Greek has, however, practically ceased to be studied in the high schools of the West and while it is probably the tendency throughout the country to drop Greek from the secondary schools, some of the colleges are strongly resisting this influence. And in a measure they will doubtless be successful among those schools that are specially designated as fitting schools, for the great universities, especially Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, will retain Greek in their courses.

"For, aside from the reaction against the present materialistic tendencies that is bound to come and that will naturally cause a larger number to be attracted to the study of Greek, there are various reasons for believing that this language, and Latin as well, will be retained as important factors in our educational process. In the first place, the real lover of the Greek language is not the one who studies it for the purpose of mental discipline, which reason for studying the language has been largely abandoned, but rather he who seeks it for its enabling and elevating influences and who believes that the Greek ideal which has had such an unparalleled influence upon human history, still has its lessons for the present and future generations."

"Latin will necessarily continue to be studied as a foundation for the study of modern languages, and by those who wish to deal in a fundamental way with primary historical and legal documents, while those who turn to the classics for purely cultural reasons will favor Greek. The latter language also has a decided utility as a foundation for instruction in English. In fact I do not think any one has any right to act as a teacher of English who has not been thoroughly steeped in the classics and in the Bible."

As to whether the Greek language has any place in the University Extension, Chautauqua and other movements designed to extend the area of education and culture among the people as a whole, Professor Murray was rather doubtful. "Greek as a language," he said, "it might be difficult to teach in this way, and as to whether Greek art or literature should be included in such activities depends wholly upon the instructor. If the teacher knows his subject this method may be safely followed, but if he does not, the results are deplorable. No one should attempt to popularize Greek art, literature, or philosophy from its Pacific Coast Bureau."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An outline of lessons in war finance for use in public schools has been issued by Arthur Henry Chamberlain, Secretary of the California Teachers Association and editor of its organ, *The Sierra Educational News*. The outline is intended to furnish the basis for a lesson or series of lessons on war savings and the financing of the war and is adapted for the use of any grade. The whole subject is covered in syllabus form in such a way as to give a comprehensive idea as to what the financial problem is, its magnitude and its nature, and how the government is proceeding in solving it.

Some of this work being in the nature of lectures on Homer, Greek tragedy, New Testament literature, and various phases of Greek art and philosophy.

"There is one thing in connection with the study of Greek, a matter which has a bearing upon the question as to the degree in which the language is likely to be studied in the future, concerning which there is a very general misunderstanding. I refer to the belief that Greek is a difficult language. Here at Stanford, for example, a beginning class in Greek, without any previous knowledge of the language, is, after a study of six months, able to read the Gospels with considerable ease. And such a class is also able to read within a given time a larger amount of matter than a beginning class in French, which is regarded as an easy language to acquire."

One reason for this erroneous impression, Professor Murray explained, is the fact that instructors have not heretofore known how to eliminate the unessential and lay stress upon those elements that will quickly advance the student to an understanding of the primary working factors of the languages. "Moreover," he continued, "many of our teachers, not having the ultimate understanding of the language themselves and working upon the dry-as-dust basis, were naturally unable to give the student anything but a dry-as-dust interest in his work. But this situation is rapidly being changed. Greek is being taught much better than it was formerly, and it is consequently being made much more interesting and valuable to the student."

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR PACIFIC NATIONS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A new educational institution, to be known as the Pan-Pacific Commercial College, is a project which has been one of the foremost aims of the Pan-Pacific Union and the Mid-Pacific Institute. As outlined at present, it is intended that the College of Hawaii, the Mid-Pacific Institute and the J. B. Castle estate will cooperate in founding a new school, which is to have special departments for the technical and manual training of Hawaiians, Filipinos, Koreans, Japanese, Chinese and all the mingled races of the Pacific.

It is held that nowhere else in the world could a Pan-Pacific Commercial College be established in the actual business vortex of the various races. It is pointed out that already in the public schools of Honolulu race prejudice has been set aside entirely, and that a brotherly cooperation of the Pacific races might be made to radiate from a college of the kind proposed to spread abroad the creed of business understanding among the Pacific peoples.

It is intended that every commercial country in the Pacific shall send its carefully selected business representatives competent to fill a chair in the college and lecture to the students on the commerce of the representative's country.

From the four corners of the great ocean there would be brought together young business men of the Pan-Pacific races. Both boards of trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union and the Mid-Pacific Institute have approved unanimously the uniting of forces to establish the proposed college, and the College of Hawaii will cooperate. As the Mid-Pacific Institute owns 90 acres of land in Manoa Valley adjoining its great educational buildings, and the College of Hawaii has as much more, it has been proposed that a site be set aside here for the new college.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY PROJECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The University of Southern California is now actively engaged in raising a \$1,000,000 endowment fund by means of which it is planned to erect new buildings and to develop its activities along the lines of a city university. Cooperation on the part of the university with the civic authorities and interests has already been carried to a considerable degree in the fields of sociology and chemistry, and it is in this manner and in similar ways that it is planned to extend the organization and functions of the institution.

The university identifies itself with the community life also in the fact that it holds classes outside of business hours in order that as large a number of citizens as possible may attend. The university also makes it possible for the school teachers of the city to work for the master's degrees, the institution being attended by a large number of instructors in the city schools. Further identification with the community life will, it is expected, be realized in the development of a college of commerce and business administration.

TEACHING WAR FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An outline of lessons in war finance for use in public schools has been issued by Arthur Henry Chamberlain, Secretary of the California Teachers Association and editor of its organ, *The Sierra Educational News*. The outline is intended to furnish the basis for a lesson or series of lessons on war savings and the financing of the war and is adapted for the use of any grade. The whole subject is covered in syllabus form in such a way as to what the financial problem is, its magnitude and its nature, and how the government is proceeding in solving it.

The possibility of proceeding from the middle school to a higher school will, it is hoped, induce the parents

GERMAN SCHOOLS AND SUPER-PUPIL

Discussion Going on as to Reform of System With Object of Giving Advantages to Clever Children as Aid to the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The German press continues to devote attention to the reform of the school system, with the object of giving the clever child, of whatever class of society, an opportunity of obtaining an education that will enable its gifts to be fully utilized for the good of the community.

While, as was observed in the *Kölische Zeitung* recently, the higher schools are being considered more from the standpoint of improving their curriculum, existing scholastic methods being retained, in the case of the elementary schools, stress is laid on the necessity for a change in their organization. Accordingly in recent years the development of the elementary school and the advancement of clever children have become commonplaces of discussion. That these two aims are by no means connected, and are only to be reached by different paths, is conclusively shown by the study of the clearest feasible proposals for school reform that have so far appeared. These proposals emanate from a head teacher, Dr. W. Popp, who in a work entitled "Neuronierung der Volksschule," discusses the question as it affects both town and country in Prussia. For rural education he finds the solution of the problem in the establishment of efficient well-built central schools containing 6 or 8 classes to replace the small village schools, which are far too numerous. A central school capable of accommodating children from all the villages within a circumference of from 3 to 5 kilometers would be able, by means of its augmented teaching staff, to attain that goal which is essential for a thorough education, namely, that every hour the children spend at school should be devoted to instruction, whereas, as things are at present in most rural schools, the children are merely occupied during several hours while their teacher is busy instructing other classes.

The difficulty of the conveyance of the children to the central school, which may, in the circumstances, be as far as five kilometers distant from a child's home, Dr. Popp proposes to meet by dividing the cost of the journeys to school among the peasants, as is already done in certain parts of the Rhine district. As soon as, by this means, the methods of conducting the rural school have been assimilated to those of the urban school, Dr. Popp proposes that the curriculum of the elementary school should be uniformly developed, both in the town and in rural districts, so as to accord, as far as possible, with the scholastic aims and the curriculum of the middle schools. For this purpose he advocates the adoption of the middle school curriculum for the elementary school with six or eight classes, with the limitation that the ninth class of the middle school should cease to be obligatory, and that the foreign languages and other optional subjects of the middle schools should remain optional, or, where they cannot be offered, should cease.

The pamphlet on the same subject issued by a committee appointed by the Cologne town council to deliberate on the Cologne elementary school system recommends two series of measures which, in theory, have already received the hearty endorsement of the municipal authorities, and which merely differ in this respect, that one could only be carried out by larger, well-to-do communities—municipal kindergartens, additional classes for less clever children, etc.—while the other possesses more general importance, since it is applicable in other places. The distinguishing feature of this second series is the assimilation of the elementary school curriculum for Class A to that of the middle school, and the employment of this latter for the advancement of clever children.

The *Kölische Zeitung* further reports that, in Essen, a committee appointed by the municipal authorities to consider how best to secure the advancement of clever children has proceeded from the standpoint that it is difficult to form a decided opinion as to the mental capacity of children in their third or fourth school year, and that to form any one-sided opinion without reference to the scholar's moral fiber is objectionable. Also that it should not be left to the teaching staff to decide on the method of training to be adopted, as is recommended by many champions of the uniform school idea, but that the parents must be given their share of the responsibility. For this reason the committee, in contrast to the endeavors made in many large towns to introduce special schools as preparatory for higher schools, considered it more important to facilitate the transfer of clever children from the elementary schools to middle schools and higher educational establishments of all kinds, and to allow the children to fight their own way in open competition with their new class-mates. The final decision as to the educational method to be selected is, in Essen, postponed until a child's thirteenth year. For those scholars who at about the age of 16 desire to enter a practical vocation, or to join the ranks of subordi-

nate officialdom, the middle school is regarded, as it is in many Prussian towns, as the most suitable institution.

The possibility of proceeding from the middle school to a higher school will, it is hoped, induce the parents

to select the middle school from the outset, and thus relieve the higher schools, for in case of a subsequent change of plan, it is still possible for a boy to be transferred to a higher school, and that without an examination or a probationary period of nine months. It is considered inadvisable to combine special classes for foreign languages with the elementary school, because thereby a task will be imposed upon the latter which is foreign to its essence, and it will be impossible, in any case, to achieve the same results as in a middle school with a six years' course and definite aims. It was decided to establish new middle schools, and to create the possibility of transference referred to above, up to the lower third (Untertertia) of the reform schools; to extend the provision of scholarships to the lower classes of the middle and higher schools, as soon as a boy is admitted, on the strength of reports (*Zeugnisse*) and recommendations of a German girls' school (*Lyceum*) in the District of Posen—that annexed but never really conquered Polish land is given in the April issue of the Cornhill magazine. Written by a Jewess of Polish origin, who was admitted to the school when she was only 6 years old, the narrative lays special emphasis upon the discipline, administered to all but the children of Prussian officers and Prussian officials: "The school consisted of three separate divisions: the main body, a lyceum, containing 500 to 600 girl pupils of from 6 to 16 years of age, divided into 10 standards, rather on the lines of the boys' public schools in England; the seminary, a training college for teachers; and, lastly, the experimental school (Uebungsschule), with seven standards, in which several hundred pupils were under tuition by student teachers, under the supervision of professors and other high-class masters who had passed the universities. The pupils in the latter came mostly from the lower middle class and had to pay fees, though on a reduced scale."

To this Polish girl it seemed that "the teaching was not so bad; we learned a great deal and we learned it thoroughly, but the leading idea was wrong—the crushing of all individuality, the constant endeavor to press every pupil down, or to force him up, to the established normal standard." Speaking of the one-sided character of the historical teaching, she says: "Prussian history was what was drilled into us day after day. Nothing was equal to the glory and the wisdom of the kings of Prussia. It was curious how German history, as a whole, was exalted, whilst that of the important confederate states—Bavaria and Saxony—was ignored, quite as completely as the history of England. So much was this the case that we did not learn at school even the names of the reigning sovereigns of these states. Prussia, nothing but Prussia and patriotism in compressed extract was administered to us in big tablespoonfuls from morning until night."

In a statistical table presented to the Board of Education, it was shown that at the enrollment of the term beginning January, 1918, only 56 new students began the study of German, a decrease of 90 per cent in two years. Before acting, Dr. Withers had made inquiries in many cities to determine the general attitude toward the German language. He found that German is still being taught in nine of the country's largest cities, and that two, Los Angeles and New Orleans, were seriously considering its discontinuance. Federal officials were found to be noncommittal as to the move. Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and New York were the other cities where inquiries were made.

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GOVERNMENT HELP OF SCHOOLS IN FIJI

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUVA, Fiji.—Rules and regulations for government-assisted vernacular schools were issued recently. They refer to "schools established for giving elementary primary instruction in the Fijian or Rotuman language, or in an Indian dialect." Section 10 of the rules provides for grants in aid as follows:

"1. In schools under these regulations, in which the average attendance during any period of three months does not exceed £40, an annual grant of such sum, not exceeding £50, as may be fixed by the Board of Education, shall be paid in aid of the salary of the teacher. In schools in which the average attendance during any period of three months does not fall below 41, an annual grant of such sum, not exceeding £80, as may be fixed by the Board of Education, shall be paid in aid of the salaries of the teachers; provided that at least two teachers shall be employed in such schools.

"2. An annual grant of £10 shall be paid in respect of one pupil teacher employed in any school whose average attendance does not exceed 40; and a grant at the same rate shall be paid for each of two, but not more than two, pupil teachers employed in schools whose average attendance exceeds 40; providing that all such pupil teachers shall be holders of certificates issued to them by the Superintendent of Schools."

HIGHER TEACHING STANDARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—An important change in the policy of the Provincial Department of Education has been announced by the deputy minister, which is calculated to improve the standard of teachers of the Province, and increase their general efficiency. Beginning July 1, 1919, the first and second class normal school sessions will be extended from four to eight months, and the third-class sessions from 10 to 15 weeks. The scholarship qualifications for normal school entrance will also be raised to second-class academic standing, or at least three years' high school work.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., to be canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford. Educated at Winchester and New College, Dr. Headlam graduated with a first-class in Literae Humaniores, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls. He is particularly well known in connection with his work at King's College, London, of which, at a later period, he became the principal, holding also the professorship of dogmatic theology at that institution. In his new post at Oxford he succeeds Canon Scott Holland.

A lively but almost tragic account of a German girls' school (*Lyceum*) in the District of Posen—that annexed but never really conquered Polish land is given in the April issue of the Cornhill magazine. Written by a Jewess of Polish origin, who was admitted to the school when she was only 6 years old, the narrative lays special emphasis upon the discipline, administered to all but the children of Prussian officers and Prussian officials: "The school consisted of three separate divisions: the main body, a lyceum, containing 500 to 600 girl pupils of from 6 to 16 years of age, divided into 10 standards, rather on the lines of the boys' public schools in England; the seminary, a training college for teachers; and, lastly, the experimental school (Uebungsschule), with seven standards, in which several hundred pupils were under tuition by student teachers, under the supervision of professors and other high-class masters who had passed the universities. The pupils in the latter came mostly from the lower middle class and had to pay fees, though on a reduced scale."

To this Polish girl it seemed that "the teaching was not so bad; we learned a great deal and we learned it thoroughly, but the leading idea was wrong—the crushing of all individuality, the constant endeavor to press every pupil down, or to force him up, to the established normal standard." Speaking of the one-sided character of the historical teaching, she says: "Prussian history was what was drilled into us day after day. Nothing was equal to the glory and the wisdom of the kings of Prussia. It was curious how German history, as a whole, was exalted, whilst that of the important confederate states—Bavaria and Saxony—was ignored, quite as completely as the history of England. So much was this the case that we did not learn at school even the names of the reigning sovereigns of these states. Prussia, nothing but Prussia and patriotism in compressed extract was administered to us in big tablespoonfuls from morning until night."

In a statistical table presented to the Board of Education, it was shown that at the enrollment of the term beginning January, 1918, only 56 new students began the study of German, a decrease of 90 per cent in two years.

GOVERNMENT HELP OF SCHOOLS IN FIJI

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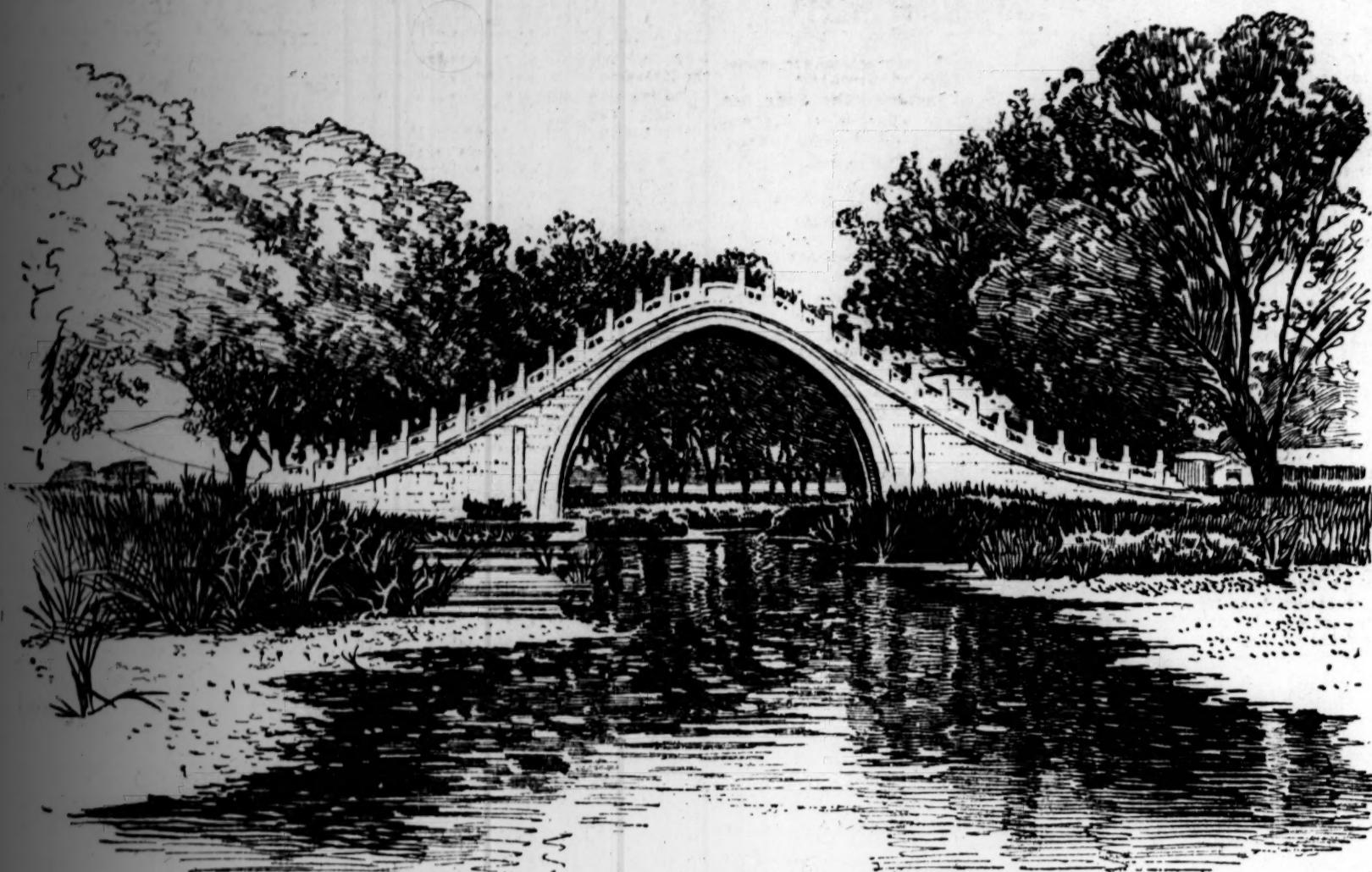
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THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Newman, and Brown & Dawson

The Marble Camel Bridge, Peking

Few of the world's great cities keep their secrets so safely as Peking. To many eyes she may only be a waste of emptiness and endless level stretches, but to those who have conquered the mystery she has a stronger

charm than any of her rivals. It is not a showy charm. Here is none of the neat loveliness of Kyoto, the polychromatic bustle of Canton, the barbaric contrasts of Holy Moscow, or the irreconcilable anger of Constan-

tinople, an Augusta disrowned, but indefinitely Augusta. . . . The key-note of Peking is a spaciousness so ample as to seem almost sinister. For miles and miles you may drive through lanes and labyrinths and

rocking armchair, she sat upon a straight-back, splint-bottom rocker swaying herself gently to and fro as she knitted and talked. A malediction on knitting machines! There never was any accompaniment to talk like the click of knitting needles. . . . And then let us forever maintain, with sweet Charles Lamb, that there is no light like candle-light. It gives the mixed light and shadow prized by the old painters. Indeed, Roxy looked like a figure out of an ancient picture, as she sat there with the high lights brought out by the soft illumination of the candle, and with her background of visible obscurity. . . . I have seen an emblematic face in an illuminated title to the Gospel of Matthew that was full of a quiet, heavenly joy, as though there were good tidings within, ever waiting to be told. This pure gladness there was in Roxy as she looked up now and then from her knitting. It was such a face as a master would have loved to paint, and might have worshipped after he had painted it. So it seemed to Whitaker, as he sat on one side of the table trying to guess which of all the saints he had seen in old prints she was like. His eye took in the mantelpiece, and the old clock in the corner almost lost in the shadow, and, though he was not an artist, the sentiment of the picture moved him deeply.

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Mr. Adams came back after a while and started a discussion on the merits of Napoleon Bonaparte, in which Mr. Whitaker ought to have been much interested. But somehow he did not care anything about Bonaparte. When Mr. Adams found that his companion was not in the least interested in that "splendid prodigy" which had "towered among us wrapped in the solitude of his own originality," he gave up in despair, and waited in the vain hope that the other would start something which might offer a better chance for contradiction.—Edward Eggleston, in "Roxy."

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Roxy lit a candle and set it upon the round center table of cherry wood which stood in the middle of the room, the floor of which was covered with bright new rug carpet; and then, while Whitaker sat in the red, gilt-striped,

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"But One Side to Reality"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the grounds upon which theology bases its teaching as to the reality of sin, or evil, and therefore of disease and death, is the argument that if a man cannot sin he ceases to enjoy the blessings of moral freedom. If he can only do right, urges this theory, he is no longer an intelligent being, but a mere automaton. The whole essence of free will, according to the same view, is that every man has his choice between good and evil. If reality reveals nothing but good, there ceases to be any merit in choosing it—there is, in fact, no choice. Therefore, in order to preserve the freedom of the human will, argues the theory, it would be necessary to postulate the existence of evil, even if our senses did not constantly testify to its reality.

As has often been pointed out, the doctrine of free will collapses the moment it is brought into contact with the facts of mathematics. It is not permissible for the sturdiest champion of moral freedom to preserve an open mind on the question of how much the addition of two and two makes. He may complain as much as he likes about the cramping effect of the law of numbers, but there is only one correct way of putting two and two together, and should he insist on the exercise of his free will to the extent of bringing out any other answer than four, he would cease to be regarded as sane.

As it is in the study of arithmetic, so is it in the everyday concerns of life. Theoretically, the business man has two courses open to him. He may conduct his business on sound lines, and make a profit, or he may conduct it on unsound lines, and eventually file his petition. Practically, only one truly successful course lies before him, because there is in reality only one way to make a business pay, and that is to supply a given demand in such a manner as to satisfy a sufficient number of customers. The merchant who performs this function successfully

does not grumble about the necessity of adapting himself to its exigencies. He does not find his moral freedom in any way impaired thereby. On the contrary he discovers, in the orderly working out of his business problems in accordance with the rules prescribed by experience and the laws of the land, a satisfaction which is even more to him than the material wealth he accumulates.

The same reasoning applies to every phase of human thought and action. There is really only one way to do anything, and that is the right way. This is tacitly but universally admitted, and poor humanity makes constant, if feeble, attempts to find and keep the right way in most things. Its failures are apt to be almost as numerous as its attempts—hence its tendency to elevate the wrong way to a status of equal validity with the right. But the fact remains that there is in reality only one way—to do anything, and it is equally true that there is in reality only one thing to do under any circumstances, and that is the right thing.

The attempt to justify the reality of evil and sin on the ground that they are necessary to provide men with an alternative choice thus fails to stand the test of everyday experience. It is found that the so-called freedom to embark on the wrong course instead of the right one is no freedom at all; that, viewed from the standpoint of perfection, there is no wrong course to adopt. Is the real man, then, a mere automaton, without any individuality, power or freedom? Christ Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," yet he silenced the Pharisees, healed the sick and raised the dead. "Never man spake like this man," exclaimed the awestruck emissaries of the Pharisees, after they had listened to him who taught "as one having authority, and not as the scribes." Read in the light of Christian Science, the career of Jesus was a constant and progressive demonstra-

tion of the unreality of evil in every form, whether it lurked

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Philosophy of Sir Boyle Roche

The author of "The Beggar's Opera" once wrote a play which he described as a Tragi-Comi-Pastoral, and the details of which he took entirely from his imagination. If he had been dealing with today instead of the Georgian era, he might have found the material for his effort in the latest phase of the Irish question, in which, it has frankly to be admitted, the element of comedy, as in Gay's case, entirely swamps the tragedy. Tragedy there has been, enough and to spare, in the history of Ireland in the past. But when the Dublin Corporation passes a resolution emphatically protesting against the "cowardly and unwarranted action of the British Government" in recently arresting and deporting eighty-eight of its fellow countrymen, the comedy has broadened clearly into farce. The Dublin Corporation must be perfectly aware that the government holds indisputable evidence of the dealings of the Sinn Fein Party with Germany. It must be aware, also, that there is ample evidence that those dealings were not confined to Ireland, but were extended to the United States and Australia; indeed, that the benevolence of the Australian Sinn Feiners went so far as the attempted transmission of funds to the United States for the purchase there of arms and ammunition to be transported to Ireland.

In these circumstances, the brutality of the British Government, in simply removing the offenders from Ireland to England, may be calculated at its full value. But the Corporation of Dublin should really remember that it has been found out, and that its fulminations are no longer regarded by an innocent public opinion, in the United States and elsewhere, at their face value. Everybody, indeed, knows how benevolently the Sinn Fein ally, the protector of small nations, would have dealt with the "rebellion of Easter Week" or the recently discovered plots, if the Leipzigerstrasse had happened to be situated in London instead of in Berlin. The burning of Belgian cities and the butchery of Belgian peasants was the toll exacted by the German High Command for what, on its own showing, was nothing but the firing of indignant peasants on an army which, pledged to defend their neutrality, had outraged it and invaded the country. The shooting of Edith Cavell was Germany's gentle method of dealing with a woman, the worst crime attributed to whom was the aiding in the escape of prisoners. Yet when some fourscore gentlemen accused of treason are removed gently across St. George's Channel, the Dublin Corporation passes hysterical resolutions arraigning the "cowardly and unwarranted action" of the government in London. Truly, the political outlook of the Dublin Corporation must have been quite as confused as the mind of Sir Boyle Roche when he emitted that marvellous "bull," so replete with what another famous Irish wit once termed "a nice derangement of epitaphs," "I smell a rat, I see it in the air, and I shall nip it in the bud."

And now comes the government of Lord French, showering further British brutalities on the "distressful country," by offering to let its young men fight for its liberties, alongside of their fellow countrymen, from England, from Australia, from Canada, and from the United States, in the trenches in France and Flanders. Not only is Lord French not merely brutally offering to let them do this instead of ordering them to, as the governments of Great Britain and the United States have their young men, but he is piling savagery upon savagery, by promising to secure the recruits land when they come back, in addition to all the allowances, pensions, and so on, to which they will be entitled, in short to treat them as if they were clay of another description to that of the ordinary citizen of the British Empire or of the United States.

In such circumstances it will be particularly interesting to see the attitude which will be taken by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, in Ireland, which has already incited its flocks to resist the law, which enables Lord French simply to draft them for service. To assist, indeed, in breaking this law, a great anti-conscription fund has been raised by the hierarchy, some of which it appears is to be expended on behalf of the arrested Sinn Feiners and their families. By this time, however, every intelligent human being knows that the Roman Catholic hierarchy all round the Empire has opposed every effort to keep up the man-power of the allied armies. Everybody knows what happened in Canada, though Quebec is now in a chastened mood, and how incitements to resistance led foolish and ignorant men into rioting and the destruction of public property. It is, perhaps, not so well known that pressure was exerted against the passing of Mr. Hughes' conscription bill, in Australia, from the steps of the altars in the Roman Catholic churches. But, after all, the most complete object lesson in the whole Empire has been provided by Ireland itself where the church, as has been explained, has called upon its flock to resist the law, and has raised a great fund to protect it in so doing.

The wearers of "England's cruel red," unfortunately it is khaki by this time, have, it would seem, given up the hopeless task of passing laws to prevent the growing of the shamrock on Irish ground, and are now offering that ground to the Irish if they will only employ their shillelaghs, in defense of the liberties they so profess to worship, against Germany, on the continent, instead of in supporting the Germans from Donegal to County Cork. A century or more ago it was the Shan Van Vocht, the poor old woman, who proposed the Curragh of Kildare as the proper place for the pitching of the camp of the Irish rebels, who were to drive the English out of the country, as St. Patrick drove the snakes. Today it is a recrudescence of the "black pig." Now the prophecy of the "black

pig" is that when that apparition appears in Ireland, then will there be wars and rumors of wars in the country. But a black pig, for good and sufficient reasons, is never to be seen in Ireland. In spite of this, however, the black pig is now, it appears, to be seen in the land of the "banshee," and the black pig, the legend declares, can only be killed with a silver bullet. But for some unknown reason, though a reason the British Treasury could perhaps explain, if it were minded, silver coinage is being secreted throughout the country. The bullet for the black pig cannot therefore be cast, and the rest may be left to the imagination.

At the same time, though silver has disappeared, gold has unexpectedly appeared, and the sovereigns that are now circulating are stamped with the image and superscription not of George Rex, but of Queen Victoria. Now curiously enough it so happens that when the French indemnity had to be paid to Germany, in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Frankfort, in 1871, Germany made the stipulation that a certain proportion of it should be paid in gold. Part of the money for this payment was raised in England, and so a vast number of Victorian sovereigns passed into the German war chest at Spandau, and have remained there ever since. Now between Spandau and Galway there is the great gulf of the North Sea fixed. But there is also the submarine.

The Railway Shopmen

The shipyard managers of the United States would be glad to have a large percentage of the labor now employed in the railway shops, but, in view of what the Railroad Administration is trying to do toward the rehabilitation of the transportation lines, any disturbance of labor conditions in the carshops would be extremely unfortunate. Despite numerous and strong temptations, the railroad shopmen have thus far remained at their posts. So far as wages are concerned, the men could better themselves greatly by yielding to the lure of the shipyards, in which mechanical skill commands a high premium. But there is, to the workman, a good deal in association. The railroad shopmen, in a majority of cases, have grown up with the lines they serve. Or, if sentiment be ignored, there is another important consideration. The majority of the men have lived for years in communities in which railroad shops are situated. Oftener than not, they own homes and have family ties and social attachments in these communities; their children attend the local schools; to leave the carshops for the shipyards would mean, to many of them, the tearing up of foundations.

Nearly all the discussion, negotiation, and legislation involved in or growing out of the railway wage question, during the last two years, have had particular relation to the transportation employees embraced in the four great brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen. In like manner, all plans of settlement have been aimed to bring about a working understanding with those unions. The membership of the four brotherhoods has been repeatedly put at 400,000. The six principal trades represented in the shops are said to embrace 500,000 men. Numerically, therefore, the shopmen might claim greater consideration than the trades in the brotherhoods.

In working out their wage scale, providing for advances and back pay for railroad men, recently, it is claimed by the shopmen, the Railway Wage Commission did not give equitable consideration to them, and they are now petitioning Mr. McAdoo, the Director-General of Railroads, to make what they set forth as necessary changes in the scale, in order that an exodus from the carshops to the shipyards, or a strike, may be avoided. The shopmen say plainly what they want. They ask a minimum of 75 cents an hour for machinists, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electricians, carmen with four years' or more experience, and boilermakers, and 56 1/4 cents for carmen with less than four years' experience; an eight-hour standard day, six days' work a week, and time and a half for overtime. Measured in money, the demands call for an increase above existing wages of about 40 per cent.

The United States is now in the position of an employer in relation to these men. It is no longer a matter of arguing with the railroad presidents and directors, for the whole matter lies with the Director-General of Railroads. He has not only been approving and promulgating wage schedules, of late, but he has been arranging new passenger and freight rates, so as to bring the revenues of the railroads up to, or to a point beyond, their expenditures. One thing is certain: as an employer, the government cannot discriminate among its employees. Like consideration must be shown all. No exception should be made in favor of any class in determining wage scales, if the difficulties that, for so many years, beset private control are to be avoided in public operation, and it is evidently to be Mr. McAdoo's problem to devise a system broad and equitable enough to meet the necessities and the demands of every section, big and little, of the nation's transportation force; and to adjust all revenues and expenditures comprehensively to this end.

Exporting Drink to China

A RECENT police report sent in from Calgary, Alberta, should be given a wide publicity. This report says that "the Orient will afford a market for liquor stocks now held in Alberta." "Calgary," it is declared, "has arranged to ship its stock to China, whilst liquor dealers in Edmonton are sending their stocks to Vancouver for reshipment to other points, including China and Mexico."

Now this proceeding is simply immoral, and there is no less to be said of it. Canada has given the lead to the world in the matter of nation-wide prohibition, and, in this work of real emancipation, Alberta took an honorable part. Nevertheless, if the people of Alberta allow the liquor dealers within their borders to recoup their losses at the expense of the Chinese and the Mexicans, it will do much to rob their act of its moral value.

China has already suffered far too much from similar impositions. Those who took part in the long struggle,

in Great Britain, to arouse public opinion on the question of the export of opium from India to China, sufficiently to secure the British Government's final repudiation of the traffic, appreciate how bitterly China had already suffered in this respect. Now that the opium question is done with, there is, in all probability, not a true Englishman anywhere who is not heartily ashamed of the whole business, and who does not wonder how any government of Englishmen could have been induced, not only to permit this traffic, but actually to go to war to force it upon China. Since the days of the Opium wars, in the early part of the last century, a great change has come over the world in its outlook on this question, and the proposed action of the Alberta liquor dealers stands out, today, with such prominence as to make it certain that outraged public opinion will demand summary action.

There is no use in attempting to Burke the matter in any way. There is no difference, in quality, between the liquor dealer and the opium dealer, between the liquor drinker and the opium smoker, and even if they were poles apart there is no justification, but only a summary condemnation, for the morality of freeing oneself at the expense of one's neighbors. What Canada has accomplished for herself and the world, in instituting nationwide prohibition, is too precious a thing to have its force blunted for the benefit of the liquor dealers of Calgary and Edmonton. There will, it can hardly be doubted, be a very general agreement that the proposed exportations must not take place.

Charles Warren Fairbanks

IN CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS were combined practically all the elements that entered into the composition of the typically successful Nineteenth Century American. He could be truthfully described as a Middle Westerner of Puritan ancestry and New England descent; as one born in a log cabin, of poor but honest parents, scantly taught in childhood, driven prematurely to manual labor, dissatisfied because ambitious, defiant of obstacles; as one who would not be denied a college education, though all conditions and circumstances opposed his purpose; who turned his talents loose upon newspaper work, concentrated them later upon the study of law, capitalized them in politics, therein compelling general attention, winning popularity, votes, and elections, reaching the United States Senate, gaining the vice-presidency, and barely missing the chief magistracy of the nation.

Such men have often been described, in the United States, as "self-made." A careful student of the life of Charles Warren Fairbanks, however, will look, for the explanation of his career, behind the backwoods environments of the occupants of the log cabin in Union County, Ohio, behind the green hills and valleys of Vermont, from which the family migrated, behind the arrival of the first Fayerbanks, Jonathan, in Boston, in 1636, and find it, at any rate in part, in the English Commonwealth, more particularly at Marston Moor, where an earlier Fayerbank fought under command of Oliver Cromwell.

Like scores of Americans who won a greater or less measure of fame in the last century, Charles Warren Fairbanks had a right to speak to and for the democracy of his country, because he was born into it and bred in it. In this respect he was on the plane of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Logan, Morton, Wade, Carpenter, Yates, Oglesby, and Hendricks, all of whom had triumphed over their youthful surroundings or early disadvantages by discovering opportunities on their own account and making use of them.

It is remarkable how closely the lines of Charles Warren Fairbanks parallel those of many of his contemporaries. There is the start in some hopeless corner of an immature settlement in a state just in the beginning of its development. There are years of poverty; difficulties in the way of schooling; drudgery in youth; the restlessness of the settler's ambitious son, the yearning for education, the hungering and thirsting for knowledge, and the satisfaction, somehow, in good season, of worthy desires.

Young Fairbanks, having had all of the early experiences of the backwoods youth, managed to gain entrance to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and, after graduation, became connected with the Associated Press, in the service of which he showed such proficiency that he was made the agent for that organization, first at Pittsburgh, Pa., and then at Cleveland, O. This was in the time of the Western Associated Press, when William Henry Smith was general agent, with headquarters in Cincinnati, and later in Chicago. There were good prospects for Fairbanks in the collection and distribution of news, but he was looking in another direction, and studying law at every opportunity. In 1874 the Supreme Court of Ohio admitted him to the bar, and he might have found a lucrative practice in his native state, but he had other plans. His taste lay in the direction of politics, and Indiana presented to him a better field than Ohio. In the course of time he grew into prominence among the Republicans of the former state; was made chairman of the Indiana Republican State Convention in 1892, and again in 1898; became a candidate for the United States senatorship in 1893, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat; was delegate at large, in 1896, to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, which nominated McKinley, and also to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900; was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec, in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions; was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate in 1897 and reelected in 1903, resigning to take his place as Vice-President of the United States on March 3, 1905. While still Vice-President, in 1908, he became a candidate for the presidency to succeed Theodore Roosevelt, but was defeated in the convention by William Howard Taft, President Roosevelt's choice.

Charles Warren Fairbanks has appeared very different to different men. Newspaper estimates of him have been most contradictory. Generally speaking, although once a journalist himself, he seldom succeeded in gaining the personal favor of journalists; on the rare occasions when

he won newspaper men to his side, however, they became his enthusiastic admirers and supporters. Inclined somewhat toward austerity, he was not, as he was often represented, cold. It was not possible for him, apparently, to mingle as freely or as cordially as the average politician among those with whom he was necessarily much in contact, but, while his manner may not have been inviting, it never repelled those who sought conversation or interviews with him. Often, as his friends were always quick to explain, he was thought to avoid social intercourse when really he was simply diffident.

There was no denying his ability, and no questioning his integrity. He was frequently mentioned in connection with ambassadorial duties, and probably would have been sent to England in 1910 if political considerations had not intervened.

For the rest, he was typical of the best of his time in American public life. He was a man of striking presence, a clear thinker, and an excellent speaker.

Notes and Comments

THE New Slavism that is to help in remaking the map of Europe has a certain literary and ethical value for humanity which is usually overlooked. The genius of the Slav race, in its best manifestation, has always tended to reconcile the East to the West, whilst rejecting the extremes of both. Huss was a good instance of this tendency in religion; Peter the Great in politics; Tolstoy in morals; while the Serbian Ivan Mestrovich illustrates this trend in sculpture. The Slavs once formed a barrier against the eastern hordes; they are now helping to push back the German hordes. Germany, on the other hand, is fighting to push the Slavs out of Europe and to make of them an Asiatic race. But the Slav genius will not be gainsaid. The Slavs have an unmistakable western way of thinking, whilst Germany's allies, Mongolian by extraction, are still eastern in their mental outlook.

THERE ought surely to be a censor's censor appointed in each of the English-speaking nations, judging from the extraordinary irrelevances that come to light as a result of want of coordination. The latest censorial absurdity comes from Canada, where are suppressed certain books from England which are allowed to circulate freely in the Mother Country. The Toronto Globe, for instance, calls attention to the specific case of "The Parasite" of Mr. Mee. The book deals with the drink evil in Great Britain. The Canadian censor will not pass the work, presumably because of some mistaken feeling of loyalty. But Canada has not troubled much about that sentiment when protesting against the drink dangers to which Canadian troops are exposed upon landing at English ports.

THE North German Gazette stigmatizes the United States troops pouring into Europe as "hordes." With the Germans the word was always a measure of their contempt when applied to their eastern opponents, the "semi-barbaric Russians." But now it is the finest compliment the Germans could pay the Allies. By it the Germans recognize, at last, that the American "hordes" mean overwhelming numbers. Only a bit of the old contemptuous bravado is left. Says the Gazette, these "lightning-trained Yankees," of course, can "never hold their own against the German lads who have had military training from their youth." Judging by the "callow youth" of some of these "German lads," captured on the western front, their training had just begun.

A CALL has gone out from the United States Navy for clarinet, flute, and piccolo players, and there are indications already that the Secretary of the Navy will be flooded with letters asking why in the world he has overlooked the young men who are expert with the mouth organ and the ukulele.

LORD FRENCH is the fortunate possessor of a characteristic which will be particularly valuable to him in his new post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was very much appreciated by the French on several occasions, and they said of the British general that he was "tranquille d'esprit." It is difficult to render that with the exact shade of meaning, but again a Frenchman comes to the rescue, a French officer, with the quotation of Drake's remark on Plymouth Hoe in 1588: "We have time to finish the game, and beat the Spaniards too."

GREEN ROOFS

All suddenly, it seemed to me,
As I looked from my window down,
The roofs had vanished in a sea,
A flood of forest washed the town,
And far as eagle's eye could see,
Were green waves washing silently.

The winter roofs were smooth and white.
The autumn roofs were red and brown,
But April's dam burst in a night
And swallowed all the roofs of town,
And only the spires meet my sight,
Thrusting up through the sea's pale light.

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THE removal of the headquarters of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to Philadelphia, which has just been accomplished, means that there are 1500 fewer families in Washington than there were a few days ago. This will help to relieve the congestion to some degree, but housing accommodations are still far from being equal to the demand. The office equipment and household goods, which it was necessary should be transferred as an important part of the migration, were carried from the District of Columbia to the Quaker City in twenty trains of army motor trucks of thirty trucks each. So far as learned, this remarkable exodus was conducted without a hitch. Philadelphia, which is looking for other additions to its population and business on account of the Washington overflow, has in all this further reason for satisfaction in that it long ago earned a name and reputation as a City of Homes.